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Egypt	100 P.	Luxembourg	45 L.Fr.	Sweden	7.00 S.Kr.
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Killers Of Priest Are Jailed

Polish Judge Rejects Death For Leader

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A Polish court imposed long prison terms Thursday on three security police agents found guilty of the kidnapping and murder of a pro-Solidarity priest and on a fourth accused of instigating the crime.

The acknowledged leader of the agents who killed the priest, former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, was ordered jailed for 25 years. The state prosecutor had asked that the death sentence be imposed.

The court also ordered a 25-year prison term — the maximum under Polish law — for Adam Pietruszka, a former colonel who had insisted that he was innocent of charges of aiding and abetting the killers.

Two former lieutenants who participated in the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko received lesser jail sentences: 15 years for Leszek Pekala and 14 years for Waldemar Chmielewski. All the officers were stripped of their rank when they were charged.

As the verdicts were read in a crowded courtroom in the northern town of Torun, Mr. Piotrowski, 33, who was cool and confident throughout much of the six-week trial, sank his head in his hands. Mr. Pekala, 32, sobbed, and Mr. Chmielewski, 29, suffering from a nervous disorder since his arrest, trembled in the dock. Only Mr. Pietruszka, 46, showed no outward reaction.

The judgment appeared lenient in the case of Mr. Piotrowski, who had been widely expected to get the death sentence. But lawyers for Father Popieluszko's family had asked that his life be spared, saying that the slain priest had opposed capital punishment.

Artur Kujawa, the head of the five-member panel of judges, said the four defendants had "the objective of killing Popieluszko and they accomplished it. They were fully

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

AP AP AP UPI

The sentenced security officers: Grzegorz Piotrowski, top left, the leader of the group and Adam Pietruszka, right, his superior, each 25 years. Waldemar Chmielewski, bottom left, 14 years and Leszek Pekala, who got 15 years.

In U.K., Church vs. State On Libya Freeing Britons

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Libya's release of four imprisoned Britons has touched off an unseemly clash between the archbishop of Canterbury and the office of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over who initiated the successful diplomacy.

At the same time, British officials said the release of the four, who were freed Tuesday and returned Thursday to Britain, could lead to some improvement in relations between the two countries.

The men, two teachers and two engineers, are Robin Plummer, 32, Malcolm Anderson, 27, Alan Russell, 48, and Michael Berdinner, 52.

The four were arrested in apparent reprisal for Britain's breaking of diplomatic relations and expulsion of Libyan diplomats in April after a British policewoman was killed by shots fired from inside the Libyan Embassy.

The release was negotiated by Terry Waite, a senior deputy to Archbishop Robert Runcie, the spiritual leader of the Church of England. Mr. Waite, a deputy for overseas affairs, is an articulate international troubleshooter for the church who has won praise for this and other missions.

Church sources said they read with some annoyance stories in Wednesday's newspapers about how Mr. Waite's mission was undertaken at the request of the prime minister. The stories said that Mrs. Thatcher, after having met with the families of the hostages on Oct. 17, wrote Archbishop Runcie at their suggestion suggesting that Mr. Waite go to Tripoli to plead for the release.

Her office did not actually issue such a version but it was to be "made available" to any reporter who asked and a copy was given to the church.

On Wednesday, the church said the archbishop's first letter to Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, concerning the four detainees "was written on Aug. 1, 1984. From that day onwards, active negotiations were under way to arrange for Mr. Waite to visit Libya." The church said Mrs. Thatcher's letter only "encouraged an initiative that was already under way."

The Waite mission was actually instigated by the wife of a hostage, Mr. Russell, who wrote to Archbishop Runcie in July, pointing out that her husband was an organist in the Anglican church in Tripoli.

Throughout the hostage conflict, Mrs. Thatcher's government has refused to release four Libyan students who are accused of taking part in bombings in Manchester in 1983 and 1984. The trial of the four began this week.

The Libyans apparently did hold up release of the four into Mr. Waite's custody for a day because the British government unveiled a memorial to the slain policewoman last Friday, just as the release process in Tripoli was at a crucial stage.

President Stresses Defense

Seeks Backing For MX Missile, Space Weapons

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's claim that "we have resumed our historic role as a leader of the free world" was the foreign policy highlight of a State of the Union address that emphasized legislative battles on Capitol Hill rather than diplomatic and military struggles in the rest of the world.

Mr. Reagan's three priorities in Wednesday night's speech were the MX missile program, which is threatened in Congress; covert U.S. aid to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, which was rejected again by Congress in October; and the Strategic Defense Initiative, a plan for space-based missiles to stop incoming enemy missiles.

The MX program was saved in the Senate in June by the tie-breaking vote of Vice President George Bush. Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan called the voting on the issue this spring "a critical test of our resolve" to back up the U.S. arms negotiators who will Soviet counterparts in Geneva next month.

The most passionate language of the speech was devoted to the Strategic Defense Initiative. He called the space-defense system "the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age," but said "it is not very well understood."

"Some say it will bring war to the heavens but its purpose is to deter war, in the heavens and on Earth," Mr. Reagan said. "Some say the research would be expensive. Perhaps, but it could save millions of lives — indeed, humanity itself."

Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union is well ahead in strategic defense. Responding to those who contend that U.S. research into an effective system would take a long time, he said: "Let's get started."

Mr. Reagan spoke more obliquely than he has in the past of the covert U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan guerrillas. He did not specifically call for Congress to restore the covert aid program, but referred to it in saying, "It is essential that Congress continue all facets of our assistance to Central America."

A senior administration official who briefed reporters at the White House on Wednesday night refused to say whether Mr. Reagan would ask for the re-establishment of the covert program. The administration reportedly is considering alternatives because of assertions by influential Republicans and Democrats in Congress that the aid program is dead.

Mr. Reagan reserved his harshest language for the Nicaraguan government.

"The Sandinista dictatorship of Nicaragua, with full Cuban Soviet-bloc support, not only persecutes its people, the church and denies a free press, but arms and provides bases for communist terrorists at-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

The Associated Press

President Ronald Reagan delivering his State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday night. Vice President George Bush is sitting behind the president.

Reagan Urges '2d Revolution' For U.S. Society

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has called for "a second American revolution of hope and opportunity" in a State of the Union address that celebrated economic and scientific achievements and made scant mention of the financial sacrifices his new budget asks of a broad spectrum of Americans.

The Democrats responded to President Reagan's speech by criticizing themselves. Page 3.

"Let us begin by challenging conventional wisdom: there are no constraints on the human mind, no walls around the human spirit, no barriers to our progress except those we ourselves erect," Mr. Reagan said in the nationally televised speech Wednesday night to a joint session of Congress.

Mr. Reagan, who was greeted with a long standing ovation when he entered the House chamber and frequently was interrupted by applause, concluded his speech by introducing two "heroes" who he said epitomized American values: Jean Nguyen, who fled Vietnam with her family after the fall of Saigon and is to graduate from West Point in May, and Clara Hale, a woman from New York's Harlem neighborhood who cares for the children of heroin addicts.

While hailing the "new freedom" he said his administration had brought to the United States, the president added, "We are not here to congratulate ourselves on what we have done, but to challenge ourselves to finish what has not yet been done."

His list of unfinished domestic business ranged from the passage of tax simplification to the construction of a manned space station. He also spoke of further business deregulation, initiatives to provide "full and equal power" for members of minority groups and preservation of what he called "the social safety net for the elderly, needy, disabled and unemployed."

Mr. Reagan's speech avoided partisan criticism of Congress and was less combative in many of his references to the Soviet Union than he was in many speeches of his first term. But he denounced the leftist Sandinist government in Nicaragua and pledged his continued support for "freedom fighters" there and in Afghanistan.

The president also called for "the united support of the American people" in the arms-control negotiations with the Soviet Union next month. He repeated his call for increased military spending, saying that "our determination to maintain a strong defense has influenced the Soviet Union to return to the bargaining table."

Mr. Reagan made specific pleas for two favorite military projects, the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the controversial Strategic Defense Initiative plan aimed at developing a nonnuclear defense in space against nuclear missiles.

He made clear that he will resist congressional demands for further trims in the military budget to reduce the federal deficit. "Spending for defense is investing in things that are priceless: peace and freedom," he said.

Mr. Reagan began his address by contending that, "after four years of united effort, the American people have brought forth a nation renewed — stronger, freer and more secure than ever before.

"Four years ago, we said we would invigorate our economy by giving people greater freedom and incentives to take risks, and letting them keep more of what they earned," he said. "We did what we promised, and a great industrial giant is reborn."

The president then ticked off a series of statistics demonstrating economic growth and went on to say that "new freedom in our lives has planted the rich seeds for future success."

Defending the income-tax reductions he sponsored during his first term, Mr. Reagan said they had "freed our economy to vault forward to record growth." He did not link these tax cuts to the rise of the federal deficit, as many critics do, and instead repeated a familiar declaration of his 1984 presidential campaign that "the best way to reduce deficits is through economic growth."

"More businesses will be started, more investments made, more jobs created and more people will be on payrolls paying taxes," he said. "The best way to reduce government spending is to reduce the need for spending by increasing prosperity."

Many of the proposals Mr. Reagan made were familiar features of earlier speeches. But he gave more emphasis than in the past to themes of social justice and to economic help for minorities.

The proposals include enterprise zones that would provide tax incentives in depressed urban areas, a lower minimum wage for teenagers, support of the Job Training Partnership Act, tuition tax credits and health vouchers and encouragement for low-income public housing residents to own and manage their dwellings.

When Mr. Reagan talked about enterprise zones he turned to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, who sat behind him.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I know we agree that there must be no forgotten Americans," Mr. Reagan said. "Let us place new dreams in a million hearts and create a new generation of entrepreneurs by passing

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Greece Refuses to Join Future NATO Exercises

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greece will no longer participate in NATO military exercises until the alliance changes its attitude toward the country, the government spokesman said Thursday.

The dispute stems from the reluctance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include the Greek island of Lemnos, off Turkey's northwestern coast, in allied maneuvers. Turkey has protested that Lemnos has been militarized in contravention of the 1922 Lausanne Treaty. Greece claims that the 1936 Montreux Agreement voided the previous agreement.

Dimitrios Maroudas, the government spokesman, said the maneuvers held in the Aegean "almost always" favor Turkey and added that Greece could not participate in exercises in one region and not in others. "We will no longer take part in exercises anywhere," he said, "until NATO changes its attitude."

Mr. Maroudas described as "unfortunate, groundless and unacceptable" the claim by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, that a bomb attack on a bar frequented by U.S. servicemen might have partly been the result of what he called anti-Americanism.

"Mr. Weinberger appears to forget that most of the bomb attacks against U.S. installations have been carried out in West Germany, Italy, France and even Great Britain," Mr. Maroudas said Wednesday. "Does Mr. Weinberger also accuse the governments of these countries of anti-Americanism?"

Greece's Socialist government has not participated in Aegean NATO exercises since 1982, following the alliance's refusal to include Lemnos as a simulated target in the war games. However, the Greeks took part in naval maneuvers in the Ionian Sea off its western coast.

"The responsibility for rectifying the present situation lies with NATO and not Greece," Mr. Maroudas said.

Last month, Greece instructed three military officers and a diplomat to leave the NATO Defense College in Rome to protest what it termed an "unacceptable" classroom exercise scenario.

The bar attack on Saturday injured 57 Americans.

Mr. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee on Tuesday that it was unclear who had planted the bomb. "It is one of the things you tend to get when this anti-American sentiment is stirred up," he said.

Mr. Maroudas said, "It could well be that Mr. Weinberger himself is the one who should be accused of waging an anti-Greek campaign by attempting to blame Greece for something for which it is not responsible."

U.S. Stirs Up a Furor at New Zealand

Aides Say Fear of a 'Precedent' Led to Retort on Ship Ban

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New Zealand's armed forces have fewer than 12,700 men; its navy consists of four frigates, six patrol boats and seven helicopters. Moreover, the Soviet Union has no vital interest in the Southwest Pacific and has paid little attention of any kind to the region.

Yet in the last few days United States officials have treated a refusal by New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, to permit a port visit by a U.S. destroyer as a major foreign policy crisis. They see it as a matter of "grave concern" and an event meriting possible economic retaliation against New Zealand's lamb, wool and butter exports.

The vehemence displayed by Reagan administration officials has directed international attention to the issue just as Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, the third partner in what is known as the ANZUS alliance, arrived in Washington for a state visit.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The most noticeable event of the visit was an announcement that the United States would drop a request that Australia permit the use of its soil for U.S. aircraft monitoring the impact area of MX missile tests in the Tasman Sea.

The 1951 ANZUS treaty imposes no legal obligation on New Zealand or Australia to permit American port calls or the use of installations. It says only that the parties will "act to meet the common danger" in case of an attack on one or more of them.

U.S. aircraft have often flown supply missions from New Zealand to U.S. research bases in Antarctica. But the Pentagon says the United States has no military installations in that nation.

Australia contains valuable installations, including a ground station near Pine Gap that has long gathered data from U.S. satellites.

Other sites in Australia include seismic stations to monitor Soviet nuclear tests, a communications post that may permit low-frequency radio communication with submerged submarines and an over-the-horizon radar post. The existence of these installations, however, does not depend on the treaty but on Australia's habitual loyalty and friendship. There seems to be little possibility that the present controversy will threaten the continued use of the covert, and thus deniable, U.S. use of Australian soil.

Why have U.S. officials made such an issue of Mr. Lange's insistence that American ships may not call in New Zealand unless he is assured they carry no nuclear weapons?

One reason, perhaps the overriding one, seems to be that U.S. officials drew from private conversations with New Zealand officials a belief that Mr. Lange would find a way to permit a port call without requiring a certification that the ship was nuclear-free. These officials now say they feel betrayed, although Mr. Lange campaigned for his election seven months ago on a pledge to exclude nuclear devices from New Zealand.

Another reason, according to a high official who asked not to be named, is a fear that the affair could establish a "precedent" that will "permit other zealous people to get ideas."

Washington fears that a successful display of independence by Mr. Lange might encourage some Europeans to bar deployment of United States medium-range missiles. It might also encourage Japan, which officially forbids nuclear weapons in its ports, to insist on disclosure of what U.S. ships are carrying.

The same high official also expressed a belief that New Zealand's action might adversely affect the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms control negotiations, which begin March 12 in Geneva, saying, "Here is a

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- **Pentagon officials** and veterans groups assailed David A. Stockman's attack on military pensions. Page 3.
- **South Korea** prepares for Kim Dae Jung's return. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- **Phillips Petroleum Co.** rejected Carl C. Icahn's $8.1-billion takeover bid. Page 9.

TOMORROW

The new generation of computerized airliner can almost fly itself, but critics are raising questions of safety.

AP

Konstantin U. Chernenko

Chernenko Attends Meeting Of Politburo

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko attended a meeting of the ruling Politburo on Thursday, Tass said. It was the first official indication that the 73-year-old leader had resumed his duties after a six-week absence.

The official Soviet new agency said that Mr. Chernenko had addressed the Politburo meeting on agricultural topics. He was last seen in public Dec. 27 at a medal-awarding ceremony in the Kremlin. His absence provoked renewed speculation about his health.

Viktor G. Afanasyev, editor of Pravda, said in an Italian television interview Wednesday that Mr. Chernenko was ill but he did not know how seriously.

Mr. Afanasyev said that Mr. Chernenko was still in charge of the Communist Party and the country.

Reuters

Two sisters, Elizabeth Moscowitz, left, and Perla Ovitch, testified from wheelchairs at hearings in Jerusalem on concentration camp atrocities committed by Josef Mengele.

For Twins, Auschwitz Still Holds a Special Horror

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — All of their recollections of Auschwitz seemed to begin the same way.

They arrived at the station, the train door slid open, and they tumbled out, the voice of a Nazi guard shouting above the tumult: "Twins, twins, are there any twins here?"

None of the Jewish twins knew at the time that by responding to this beckoning call they would become guinea pigs in the grotesque human experiments of the Nazi SS doctor, Josef Mengele. He was known as the "Angel of Death" for the way he dispatched people to the gas chambers with a flick of his wrist but often with the softest smile on his lips.

Roughly 100 of those twins, dwarfs and others who survived Dr. Mengele's Auschwitz experiments gathered in Jerusalem over the last three days for an international hearing. It was part of the worldwide ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the death camp and was intended to draw attention to the crimes of the Nazi doctor, who is still at large.

The Nazi-hunter, Simon Wiesenthal, who took part in the inquiry, said he believed Dr. Mengele, 73, was living "in a closed military area in Paraguay."

Thirty of the twins and dwarfs testified at the Yad Vashem memorial here before a large audience and a six-member board of inquiry, led by Gideon Hausner, the chief prosecutor in the Adolf Eichmann trial, and Telford Taylor, chief U.S. counsel for war crimes at the Nuremberg trials. Many of their stories had not been recorded before.

At the conclusion of the session on Wednesday, the board issued a statement saying that "there exists a body of evidence justifying the committal for trial of the SS Hauptsturmführer Josef Mengele for war crimes and crimes against humanity," including "acts of murder, the causing of grievous bodily harm and acts of brutality against the bodies and souls of men and women." The panel said it would be ready to present its findings to any government ready to try Dr. Mengele, whose continued freedom "brings shame and dishonor upon the free world."

Many broke down in tears as they told of body parts being packed in boxes and sent off to a German university for study, of needles being poked into every corner of their bodies, of blood being exchanged between twins and of radiation treatment so severe that it left a black burn. It was part of Dr. Mengele's quest to unlock, through studying twins, genetic secrets that would help him build a master race.

Some of the most gripping testimony was provided by two Romanian Jewish dwarfs and sisters, Elizabeth Moscowitz and Perla Ovitch, who came from a circus family of seven dwarfs and three persons of normal height.

"The minute Mengele first saw us he said, 'Now I have work for 20 years,'" Ms. Moscowitz recalled.

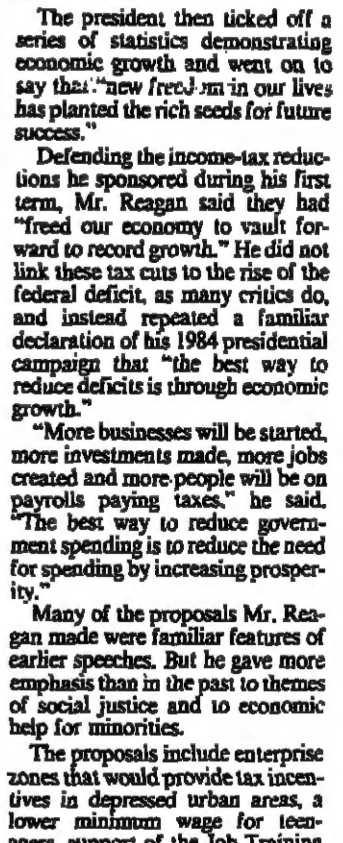
At one point, she testified, Dr. Mengele forced their entire family to sing naked for the entertainment of Heinrich Himmler, the SS chief, and 2,000 Nazi soldiers and officials.

"They prepared a small stage for us," she said. "Mengele stood on the stage with us. We were completely naked. Himmler sat in the front row with a movie camera, enjoying the performance."

One witness was identified only by his initials, O.C., apparently to spare him personal embarrassment. He testified from behind a blanket in front of the audience.

"They gave me an injection in my spine," he said. "Half an hour later I was in the recuperation room. There I saw the rest of the guys that were in there and also been operated on, and they asked

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP

Josef Mengele, the Nazi doctor, as a young man.

UN Agency Dismisses Criticism By Ethiopia

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, on Thursday dismissed as "political" charges by Ethiopia that his agency has favored Sudan and shown bias against Ethiopia in distributing refugee assistance.

"We have heard this before," he said at a press conference, in reference to charges made Wednesday by Ethiopia's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Kaffa Kebede, that the refugee agency had exaggerated estimates of Ethiopian refugees in Sudan and Somalia and that its aid program in Sudan has "enticed" people out of Ethiopia.

"A good part of it is political if a country says you can't work in another country," Mr. Hartling said. "We keep to a humanitarian, nonpolitical role. We shall help where people are in need."

Mr. Hartling announced Thursday that the refugee agency is launching a special appeal for $96.4 million for the rest of the year to assist refugees in Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and the Central African Republic.

The bulk of the money, he said, would be spent in Sudan, with $68.2 million being used for Ethiopian refugees in the east of the country and $5.7 million for about 60,000 refugees from Chad.

UN officials say Ethiopia, with about seven million people affected by famine, has received $375 million in international aid since November, while Sudan, with 4.5 million affected people, has received $90 million during the same period.

Mr. Hartling said that between 250,000 and 300,000 Ethiopians have fled to Sudan since October and that the agency's appeal is based on the assumption that the figure will rise to 600,000 by the middle of this year.

He said $43.7 million will be spent on the purchase and distribution of food. He added that there was an urgent need to get food into eastern Sudan before June, when rains are expected to hamper food distribution.

The Associated Press

MINISTER UNDER ATTACK — Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom of Sweden, standing beside Prime Minister Olof Palme in Parliament, faces a vote of no confidence Friday for casting doubt on official reports that foreign submarines have violated Swedish waters. Mr. Bodstrom is almost certain to retain his office.

Polish Court Jails Priest's Murderers

(Continued from Page 1)

aware that they were acting illegally and violating departmental procedures."

The judge said he had received more than 1,000 letters, a number of which supported the prosecutor's demand that Mr. Piotrowski be hanged. But he said that Polish law should not be used for revenge.

"Punishment is supposed to educate and deter," the judge said. "Only under unique circumstances can capital punishment be imposed. It is not necessary to resort to it in this case."

The most surprising sentence was that imposed on Mr. Pietruszka, the deputy director of an Interior Ministry department that monitored church activities and the supervisor of the three junior officers

Evidence against him consisted largely of accusations by the other defendants that he had encouraged illegal action to curb the outspoken cleric's activities and had provided them with travel documents and a special road pass when they set out on the kidnapping mission in October.

For the authorities, staging the trial was an attempt to mollify outrage over the killing by appearing to meet demands of full disclosure and justice.

But the Roman Catholic Church is upset about how the case was used to spread allegations that Father Popieluszko was a political extremism and allegations against other clerics.

In a letter made public this week, the church accused the Communist Party press of biased coverage of the trial and warned of damage to church-state relations.

The proceedings opened a rare window on the abuse of power, ineptitude and arrogance of the shadowy security apparatus. Access to the trial, including attendance by a restricted number of Western correspondents, was unprecedented in the Soviet bloc, where security police seldom are held accountable for breaking laws.

The killing was recounted in exhaustive detail, beginning with Father Popieluszko's kidnapping on Oct. 19. His body was recovered from a reservoir 11 days later.

But the hearings seemed to raise more questions than they answered, leaving unsolved who was behind the crime. The defendants retracted pretrial statements that had implicated superiors in the Interior Ministry. The state prosecutor concluded that no one else in the ministry was involved.

But attorneys suggested that the instigation for the crime may have come from abroad. The prosecutor pointed to Western "centers of subversion;" a Popieluszko family lawyer with close ties to the church leadership implied that the Soviet security police might have played a role.

The motive, too, remained a mystery. Mr. Piotrowski claimed to have acted out of frustration with legal methods in restraining Father Popieluszko, a supporter of the banned Solidarity union whose defiant sermons attracted large crowds at a Warsaw church.

But General Zenon Platek, the suspended head of the four men's department, told the court he was informed in early October by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish episcopate, that it had been decided to send Father Popieluszko to Rome.

If this is true — church officials have not publicly denied it — then killing the popular priest would have only made sense as a political provocation, which is what the prosecution maintains it was.

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U.K. Mine Safety Aides Threaten to Join Strike

United Press International

LONDON — British mine safety supervisors on Thursday threatened to join the 48-week strike by miners because of management "intransigence," which could shut down all of the country's coal mines.

The supervisors put aside sharp policy differences with the National Union of Mineworkers and called for an immediate resumption of full negotiations to settle the dispute.

British mines can operate only after legally required exhaustive safety and engineering checks carried out by members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers.

The supervisors' union decided in October not to join the miners' strike after negotiating a compromise with the National Coal Board on the planned closure of uneconomic mines.

But the president of the miners' union, Arthur Scargill, and the supervisors' leader, Ken Sampey, said Thursday that the coal board's stance had "completely undermined" the supervisors' agreement.

The coal board said it was awaiting word from both unions "before deciding if and how to respond."

The board said that 3,543 miners have returned to work so far this week. It said that more than 40 percent of miners are now at work. The union disputes those figures.

The strike began on March 12 over the coal board's plans to close 20 unprofitable mines with the possible loss of 20,000 jobs. The union has said that it will allow pits to close only if they are unsafe or exhausted.

Last week, the board insisted on written guarantees from the union that it will discuss closing uneconomic mines as a condition for reopening talks. The union has refused.

Mr. Sampey said, "Because of the intransigent attitude" of the National Coal Board in demanding from the National Union of Mineworkers "a written undertaking to discuss this issue, this completely undermines the agreement we reached in October."

Mr. Scargill added, "The two organizations call on the board to immediately resume full negotiations without preconditions and settle the strike."

Reagan Declares ANZUS Alliance Sound and Solid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan met Thursday with Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia and pronounced the ANZUS alliance "very sound and very solid" despite Australia's refusal to help the United States monitor MX missile tests.

"The only thing that has happened to disturb that is the New Zealand position on our vessels," Mr. Reagan said. He was referring to the New Zealand government's refusal to let a U.S. destroyer make a port call. New Zealand has banned the entry into the country of nuclear arms or port calls by nuclear-powered ships.

"Other than that, I think our alliance is very sound and very solid," the president said. He said he was not concerned about Australia's position on the MX missile tests. That stand led the United States to announce on Wednesday that it would proceed with the tests without Australian help.

The MX issue involves a Pentagon plan to test fire the missile into the Tasman Sea east of Australia. On the eve of Mr. Hawke's meeting Wednesday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Australia disclosed that it would not allow the United States to use Australian territory to monitor the test.

Mr. Shultz said he does not believe the Australian decision is a serious setback to U.S.-Australian relations.

Lebanese Hold Strike Over Israeli Occupation

Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — A strike in protest of Israel paralyzed southern Lebanon on Thursday after the Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, urged increased resistance to Israel's two-and-a-half year occupation.

The roads into Sidon, the south's main city, were blocked by blazing tires and makeshift barricades. Streets there and in the port city of Tyre were deserted. Security sources said there were protests in other Shiite towns and villages.

The sources said that Christian villages near Sidon joined the strike as the city's archbishop, Ibrahim Helou, and Moslem leaders condemned "arbitrary Israeli practices," saying that Israel was trying to stir up sectarian strife in the south.

Mr. Berri issued a strike call Wednesday to protest what he called hysterical and criminal Israeli measures around Tyre after guerrilla attacks there wounded 16 Israelis in 24 hours.

Hundreds of Israelis entered Palestinian and Shiite areas near Tyre on Wednesday, in an anti-guerrilla sweep in which Lebanese security sources said dozens of suspects were held.

Mr. Berri, leader of the Shiite militia Amal and cabinet minister for southern Lebanon, pledged guerrilla warfare would be stepped up to force Israel to fulfill its promise to leave all of the south by the summer.

He claimed responsibility for a suicide car bomb near Tyre on Tuesday that he said had caused 100 Israeli casualties. He said he had promised to unleash 50 car bombs "and I usually keep my word." Israel said that the explosion Tuesday injured 10 soldiers.

■ Airliner Held in Beirut

Gunmen at Beirut's airport released a Cyprus Airways jetliner and its nine crew members Thursday after holding them hostage for six hours in an attempt to force the release of two Shiite Moslem hijackers imprisoned in a Greek Cypriot jail, The Associated Press reported.

"It's over. There is no one on the plane," Bassam Tlais, a negotiator from the Shiite militia Amal, said by radio from aboard the plane at 9:10 P.M.

It was unknown what had happened to the assailants. They had threatened to kill a hostage one hour after the expiration of a 12-hour deadline they had set for negotiations to begin on the release of the two men, the officials reported.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Asks Sofia to Extradite Celenk

ROME (AP) — Italy asked Bulgaria on Thursday to extradite the reputed Turkish gang leader, Bekir Celenk, one of seven persons charged with complicity in the 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Celenk, three other Turks and three Bulgarians are to be tried in May on charges that they were involved in organizing the attack on the pope by Mehmet Ali Agca. Mr. Celenk appeared before reporters in Sofia on Thursday as Bulgarian officials announced that they were considering their own trial of Mr. Agca. However, they did not specify what charges Mr. Agca might face.

Yordan Ormankov, a Bulgarian Interior Ministry official, said Bulgaria has "categorical evidence of Agca's guilt," but he said the public prosecutor's office would have the final word on whether he will be tried. Mr. Agca, a Turk, is serving a life sentence for wounding the pope in St. Peter's Square in May 1981. Mr. Celenk is accused of offering Mr. Agca 3 million Deutsche marks (then about $1.2 million) to shoot the pope. Mr. Celenk also has been linked in drug trafficking and gun running.

Indian Spy Suspect Alleges Torture

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A suspect in the Indian espionage network that allegedly fed state secrets to France, the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany told a judge on Thursday that police had tortured him to confess, while government sources said a Soviet diplomat was expelled and another was under suspicion.

S. Parthasarthi, 62, a retired Defense Ministry official and one of the 16 arrested Indian members of the spy ring, told a magistrate's court: "I am being tortured, harassed and coerced to make a confession." He withdrew his confession offer, saying he was innocent, but did not give details of the alleged torture.

State security officials asked Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for permission to detain some "top-level" officials for questioning, the Press Trust of India reported. New Delhi police, meanwhile, arrested 30 demonstrators as they tried to march on the embassies of France, Poland and East Germany.

2 Kashmiris Get Life for U.K. Murder

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Two Kashmiri separatists were sentenced to life imprisonment on Thursday for what the prosecution called the "cold-blooded execution" last year of an Indian diplomat in Britain.

Abdul Raja, 28, and Mohammed Riaz, 23, were found guilty Monday of the unlawful imprisonment and murder of Ravindra Mhatre, 48, an assistant commissioner at the Indian consulate in Birmingham.

Three other Kashmiri separatists were sentenced to between two and 20 years imprisonment and a fourth man was fined £500 ($560). All four had pleaded guilty to charges related to Mr. Mhatre's abduction. The Kashmir Liberation Army, seeking independence for the northern Indian state of Kashmir, claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Mhatre.

Buckley Quitting Radio Free Europe

NEW YORK (NYT) — James L. Buckley, president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, plans to resign by the end of the year. "I've advised the board that things are on a good track and they should be looking for a successor," Mr. Buckley said by telephone from the stations' headquarters in Munich.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, financed by the U.S. government, broadcast news and information to the Soviet bloc countries. At one time the stations were affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency, but they are now supervised by an independent federal agency, the Board for International Broadcasting. The two years that Mr. Buckley has been president have not been without controversy, including charges that inappropriate programs occasionally have been aired

Mr. Buckley, 62, said he told the board when he took the job that he did not intend to stay more than two or three years. The former senator from New York says he plans to return to the United States and join a law firm.

Nicaragua Increases Price of Food

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Nicaragua's Ministry of Internal Trade has raised the price of meat and milk about 100 percent.

An announcement Wednesday listed an increase of 110 percent for eggs and more than 50 percent for chicken. Officials said the price of basic grains and sugar, not listed in the announcement, might be increased later. Diplomats said the move spotlighted economic troubles caused partly by the widening war the Nicaraguan Army is fighting against insurgent forces armed, trained and financed by the United States.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's vice president, Sergio Ramirez, visiting London on Wednesday, asked Britain to urge Washington to exercise its influence by reaffirming backing for the Contadora regional peace plan and by encouraging the United States to resume the dialogue with Nicaragua it suspended three weeks ago. Mr. Ramirez met for talks with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

For the Record

The Soviet ground forces commander, Marshal Vasili I. Petrov, has been promoted to the post of first deputy defense minister, Western military experts in Moscow said Thursday. *(Reuters)*

A bill transferring Hong Kong to China when Britain's lease on the colony expires in 1997 completed its passage through the British House of Commons on Thursday. The bill is expected to go to the House of Lords, the upper chamber of Parliament, on Feb. 19. *(AP)*

Laws prohibiting inter-racial sex and mixed marriages will be reviewed by a special committee of legislators and could be repealed, South Africa's Internal Affairs Minister, Frederik de Klerk, announced Thursday in Parliament in Cape Town. *(UPI)*

The Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, proposed in Washington that the deadlocked dispute with Israel over a small strip of territory in the Sinai desert, called Taba, be submitted to international arbitration. *(UPI)*

Lee M. Thomas won the approval of the Senate on Thursday to head the Environmental Protection Agency. *(AP)*

U.S. Officials Felt Betrayed

(Continued from Page 1)

small crack appearing in alliance solidarity."

People outside the administration inner circle, however, are baffled by its behavior.

Michael McGwire, a British analyst of naval affairs at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said, "If they are worried about a precedent, the best way to create one is what they are doing."

He and other analysts believe that the only real value of ANZUS is the political support Australia and New Zealand have traditionally given the United States and that to poison relations because Mr. Lange honored a campaign pledge may not be productive.

One of the main dangers is that coercion applied to New Zealand might have an adverse effect on Australian public opinion.

Mr. Hawke is understood to have asked to be relieved of the obligation to provide support for the MX missile tests because of indignation from members of his own cabinet. But it is possible that the port call dispute with New Zealand and the way in which Washington handled it would have forced cancellation of the Australian support in any case, according to Mr. McGwire and other analysts.

For Twins, Auschwitz Still Holds a Special Horror

(Continued from Page 1)

me: 'What did they do to you?' I said: 'I don't know. I don't feel anything. I'm still under anesthesia.'"

The other men then told him that part of their sexual organs had been removed. An hour later, O.C. testified, the anesthetic wore off, and he was able to feel that a similar operation had been conducted on him.

One of the most moving moments came in the testimony of Ephraim Reichenberg, 58, who had had to have his vocal cords removed because of injections Dr. Mengele gave him in his neck. He gave his testimony through a special microphone placed on his neck just below his jaw that made his voice sound as through it was coming from a computer.

Mr. Reichenberg was not a twin but greatly resembled his older brother. A Jew working for the Nazis came up to them when they got off the train at Auschwitz and forced them out of the "selection" line, where it was decided who would live and who would die immediately in the gas chambers. The Jewish worker pushed them up to a Nazi soldier and said that they were twins. He and his brother did not object.

His brother had a "beautiful voice and sang once for the Germans," Mr. Reichenberg said. But his own voice was very poor, and Dr. Mengele wanted to know why one "twin" had a beautiful voice and the other did not. He conducted experiments on their vocal cords that impaired their speech and eventually created growths that led to the removal of Mr. Reichenberg's vocal cords in 1967.

"Since 1967 until five months ago, I could not speak at all," he said.

For the twins who came to Jerusalem, it was a cathartic reunion where they could unlock memories in the presence of the only other people in the world who would really understand — their fellow twins.

"Then I bought this wonderful device," he added, pulling the microphone from his neck and holding it up. "This too was invented by the Germans and that is a pity."

Another survivor, Ruth Eliaz, recounted in an almost hypnotic monotone how she gave birth while under the authority of Dr. Mengele. Angered that he had not noticed her pregnancy beforehand, which would have prompted him to send her to the gas chambers, Dr. Mengele ordered her to give birth to the baby. Once it was born, he forced her to cover her breasts with tape.

"He wanted to see how long a baby would live without food," Mrs. Eliaz said. "The child got thinner and thinner, weaker and weaker. Every day Mengele would come and look at it."

A nurse in her bunkhouse stole some morphine and a syringe and told Mrs. Eliaz to put her baby out of its misery.

"'You want me to kill my own child,' I said. 'I can't do it.'"

"We had a big argument, until I did it," she said, choking back tears as the audience fell completely silent. "I murdered my own child."

"The next day Mengele came," she continued. "He couldn't find my baby's corpse among the heap of bodies outside our bloc. He cursed me for cheating him."

For the twins who came to Jerusalem, this was more than a hearing; it was a cathartic 40th reunion where they could pour out stories and unlock memories in the presence of the only other people in the world who would really understand — their fellow twins.

Zvi Spiegel was 29 when he entered Auschwitz with his twin sister. He was the oldest of the male twins and helped to save the lives of many of the youngsters who survived to come to Jerusalem.

After his story was told, the inquiry board asked all those in the audience whom he had taken care of to stand up. One by one various sets of male twins rose to hail the man they called in Hungarian *"Spiegel Bacsi,"* or Uncle Spiegel. The audience broke into applause.

Rene Slotkin and his twin sister, Irene Hizme, both from the New York area, were 6 years old when they were brought to Dr. Mengele. Since their liberation, they had not discussed their imprisonment or been in contact with any of the other twins.

At the conclusion of the three-day inquiry, Mr. Slotkin sat in his seat, overcome with emotion, his cheeks wet with tears.

"Many of the men recognized me, they remembered me right away," he said of the other male twins. "Just like Auschwitz changed me, I am not the same now after this meeting. It made me aware that there are others out there like me. This meeting unlocked things that we had been keeping inside ourselves. It will help us cope better, even though now we are hurting."

Mr. Slotkin said he had gone to a kibbutz where the records of the Jews of Theresienstadt concentration camp were kept. That was the camp where he and his twin sister last saw their mother before they were shipped to Auschwitz. Tuesday, searching through the records, they discovered their mother's name on the Nazi list of those who had been murdered in Theresienstadt.

"Seeing her name written there in black and white in that book was like a tombstone for us," said Mr. Slotkin's wife, June.

"It was the only record we have had of what happened to her. It was hard for us to leave that book, that printed name. It was like leaving her grave."

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Roland Dumas,* Minister of External Relations.

*Mr. Dumas has accepted in principle.

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Herald Tribune

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For Democrats, Reagan's Speech Is a Time for Soul Searching and Pledges to 'Change'

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, in an extraordinary response to President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union speech, conceded a "resounding defeat" at his hands in November and portrayed itself as a "party that knows it has to change" to "earn anew the political respect of mainstream America."

Normally, the out-of-power party responds to such presidential messages by taking the offensive and suggesting that the state of the union is far shakier than the president has described. But the Democrats were on the defensive Wednesday night, often turning their criticism on themselves.

They almost ignored Mr. Reagan, except to acknowledge his political successes, when they went on the air after the president spoke. Instead, they responded with a half-hour of soul searching, relying on Democrats who had voted for the Republican president to plumb the depths of their party's plight.

Almost like group therapy in its painful introspection, the program opened on a revealing note: observations from rank-and-file Democrats that Mr. Reagan's economic program appeared to be working and that Walter F. Mondale, his Democratic opponent in last fall's election, assured his own defeat by proposing to raise taxes.

"We said Reagan's program wouldn't work and to the extent that individuals are better off, it has worked, obviously at the price of the deficit," said a woman in one of the four postelection "focus groups" that were taped for the broadcast.

Said another: "One thing that pushed people over the edge, people that were borderline, was that Mondale came out and said, 'We're raising taxes.' And Reagan is saying, 'You're better off than you were four years ago.' Well, I think I'm better off; I'm definitely not worse off. I'm definitely going to be worse off if I get more taxes."

The program, aired on most television networks, gave little more than cameo appearances to most of the party's present leaders, including its 1984 presidential contenders.

Instead, it gave top billing to those described by the narrator, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, as "bold leaders who are building bridges to the 21st century." Those people ranged from Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York to Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles.

But the focus was on 58 unnamed, rank-and-file Democrats who participated, along with selected elected officials, in the election postmortems. Many of these people were under 40 and "upwardly mobile" blue-collar as well as white-collar supporters of Mr. Reagan.

The message seemed to be that the Democratic Party was listening and learning, benefiting from the lessons of its defeat. That it was down but by no means out as it attempts to define its role.

'As a political party which has suffered a serious defeat, we Democrats recognize that we must earn anew the political respect of mainstream Americans.'

UPI

Paul G. Kirk Jr.

"As a political party which has suffered a serious defeat, we Democrats recognize that we must earn anew the political respect of mainstream Americans," said the recently elected Democratic National Committee chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., in a statement issued in conjunction with the broadcast.

"Our message today is that we are listening to America," he said, "assessing the state of the union with open minds, willing to move in new directions."

At a pre-broadcast briefing on the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's speech, Representative Tony Coelho of California, who is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, took an optimistic view.

Mr. Coelho noted that, while Mr. Reagan won the majority of votes in 49 of 50 states last fall, the Democrats retained control of the House, gained seats in the Senate and won three-fourths of the country's governorships. Mr. Reagan's victory, he said, was "a very personal one."

Striking a note somewhere in between, Mr. Clinton, as narrator of the program, conceded that his party suffered a "resounding defeat" and "knows it has to change." He added that "perhaps we have lagged behind in recent years, but we're on the move now."

In an attempt to define where the Democratic Party is, Mr. Clinton said:

"America needs this revitalized Democratic Party because we will work for a government that will go beyond the prison of past thinking, a government that will work in partnership with the private sector to foster economic growth, a government that will operate its own programs with a commitment to excellence and accountability and independence [from] narrow interests, a government that will not turn away from problems that no people with a heart can ignore.

"Our critics have said we want too much government, while they want government off our backs. Well, we want the government off our backs, too, but we need it by our side."

■ Congress Emphasizes Deficit

Members of Congress, reacting to Mr. Reagan's speech, cautioned that nothing should interfere with their primary pursuit this year, deficit reduction, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, a Republican from Kansas, said the deficit remains the first priority of Congress. "I wish the president had spent a little more time on that tonight," he said. "It's good politics and it's very good policy to attack the deficit."

"Realistically, we have to bite every bullet in sight. That means defense, that means agriculture. We can't just continue this joy ride of spending any longer," he added.

The chairman of the House Budget Committee, Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, said the speech seemed to contradict a statement in the president's budget, submitted to Congress on Monday, that economic growth alone cannot solve the deficit problem.

"He continues to mislead us and say we can grow out of these deficits," Mr. Gray said.

Said Senator Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican from Oregon: "It was a great production. I know now how the Democrats must feel, because it was the way we Republicans felt about Roosevelt."

Clearly, the speech's most popular aspect, for members of both parties, was the president's pledge to work with Congress to develop bipartisan tax reform legislation, a modified version of the flat tax. "Now that the president will get behind it, it at least keeps it alive," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, a Democrat from California.

"If the president wants to sell this, he's going to get it," said Senator Bob Packwood, the Republican from Oregon who is chairman of the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee. He has long been skeptical about the value of tax reform. "It's going to pass this Congress and anyone who thinks that the bulk of it is not going to pass this Congress is fooling themselves," he said.

On foreign policy, Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Democrat from Florida who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the speech gave members of Congress a new understanding of Mr. Reagan's world view. "One thing that's new is this global vision of American power," he said.

But, Mr. Fascell quickly added, "I don't think a single vote has been changed" on pending congressional consideration of the MX missile, U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels and Mr. Reagan's space-defense system.

Reagan Says U.S. Regains Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

tacking neighboring states," he said.

The MX program, the Nicaraguan rebels and the Strategic Defense Initiative seem to have been given special attention Wednesday night because they are among the few aspects of Mr. Reagan's global policies that are in trouble, or seem headed for trouble, in Congress. His broader diplomatic and military policies in the world, which seem more conventional and widely accepted than they did in his first years as president, are enjoying a respite from attack at home and abroad.

Mr. Reagan did not cite details to back up his claim that the United States has "resumed" its historic leadership role. White House aides cited the start of a shift in the military balance between the United States and Soviet Union, a resurgent U.S. economy and "a restored foundation of deterrence" against Soviet actions in the Third World as the basis for the statement.

Underlying the president's ebullient tone was his landslide election victory in November, which created a strong diplomatic, as well as domestic, position for Mr. Reagan. His sweeping victory doubtless played a role in the Soviet Union's decision to return to negotiations on nuclear arms on something close to U.S. terms.

In the area of trade, Mr. Reagan announced that he was calling for a start in the coming year on a new round of global trade negotiations. He mentioned the talks in last year's State of the Union address but had not said when they should be held.

The president also appealed for economic aid to help developing nations. He said that many of the three billion people in Third World countries "are victims of dictatorships that impoverish them with taxation and corruption," and he asked U.S. allies to join in "a practical program of trade and assistance that fosters economic development through personal incentives."

The Associated Press

Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, looked over notes as President Reagan spoke.

Reagan Urges '2d Revolution Of Hope and Opportunity'

(Continued from Page 1)

enterprise zones this year. "And, Tip, you could make that a birthday present."

Mr. Reagan made the speech on his 74th birthday and the audience stood at the conclusion and sang a chorus of "Happy Birthday."

On economic issues, Mr. Reagan once again rejected tax increases and endorsed a series of principles for tax simplification and added that he hoped Congress would pass a bill this year to simplify taxes.

The basic principles that Mr. Reagan endorsed closely parallel those contained in the tax-simplification plan proposed in December by the Treasury Department.

The points he endorsed Wednesday night include a top individual rate of no more than 35 percent; elimination of many deductions and tax breaks, but not the mortgage-interest deduction; lower corporate rates but continued "incentives for capital formation;" elimination of federal income taxes for those below the poverty line; and an increase in the personal exemption.

On social issues, he called again for constitutional amendments to permit school prayer and ban abortions.

"Abortion is either the taking of human life or it isn't," he said. "And if it is — and medical technology is increasingly showing that it is — it must be stopped."

He also called for limiting the rights of defendants in criminal cases, asking rhetorically, "Shouldn't we feel more compassion for victims of crime than for those who commit crime?"

Mr. Reagan said that, despite increases in the convictions of drug dealers and organized crime leaders, the nation must do more to stop criminals. His list included continued use of the death penalty and passage of legislation that would allow the use of evidence obtained illegally when it was done in good faith by police officers.

The only passages of the speech dealing with sacrifice to reduce the deficit called for reduction or elimination of "costly government subsidies," citing the Amtrak passenger railroad system and farm subsidies. He also asked Congress for a trial use of the line-item veto, which would allow a president to approve a bill but eliminate some portions of it.

Referring to the budget cuts he seeks in the government's major health-care programs — Medicare, an insurance program for the elderly and disabled, and Medicaid, a federal-state health care program for the poor — the president said health spending "will be slowed, but protections for the elderly and needy will be preserved."

Republican Senators Agree To a Social Security Freeze

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Robert J. Dole, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that Republican senators have informally agreed to freeze Social Security cost-of-living increases as part of their package to reduce the deficit.

The Republicans are working on an alternative to President Ronald Reagan's 1986 budget, which would make no reduction in Social Security benefits. Both the president and the Senate Republicans leaders would like to cut $50 billion from anticipated deficits but with different formulas.

Senator Dole said that the way to persuade Mr. Reagan to go along was with a "bipartisan group willing to make that change."

■ Revision of Farm Aid

The administration, conceding that President Reagan's farm-credit aid program has not worked, announced Wednesday a revision of the plan aimed at helping thousands of faltering farmers obtain loans for spring planting, The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The announcement by Agriculture Secretary John R. Block occurred a day after the budget director, David A. Stockman, denounced farm subsidies and blamed farmers and lenders for creating the credit crisis in major farming areas.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, attempting to take the edge off the criticism of Mr. Stockman by farm-state legislators, said that Mr. Reagan "is sympathetic to the difficulties farmers face in obtaining credit for the planting season."

Under the new program, the government now will allow a bank to reduce interest as well as principal on a farmer's guaranteed loan; will guarantee up to 90 percent of farm operating loans to farmers previously served by lending institutions that have gone broke; will avoid pressuring rural banks into shutting off financially troubled farmers and small rural businesses that need credit, and will send teams of lending officers to provide credit assistance to farmers in areas where commercial banks or institutions of the Farm Credit System have been liquidated.

Stockman's Pension View Draws Angry Response

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An attack on the military pension system by David A. Stockman, the budget director, has draw angry responses from veterans groups, Pentagon officials and some congressional champions of the military.

But some key members of Congress picked up Mr. Stockman's call for reform and said Wednesday that this might be the year for a major overhaul of military compensation.

"I would have said it differently, but Stockman is right," said Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin who heads the House Armed Services Committee. "Military retirement is too expensive. The Pentagon has failed to grapple with this issue."

Mr. Stockman said Tuesday that the military retirement system, which allows men and women in uniform to retire at half pay after 20 years' service, was "a scandal" and "an outrage."

"The institutional forces of the military are more concerned about protecting their retirement than they are about protecting the security of the American people," he told the Senate Budget Committee.

Mr. Stockman's blunt remarks drew a furious response.

Wednesday morning, the Senate Armed Service Committee chairman, Barry Goldwater, acknowledging that he himself received a pension for his 37 years of active and reserve duty, said: "I found Mr. Stockman's remarks about as distasteful as anything I've heard coming out of this administration, or any preceding it."

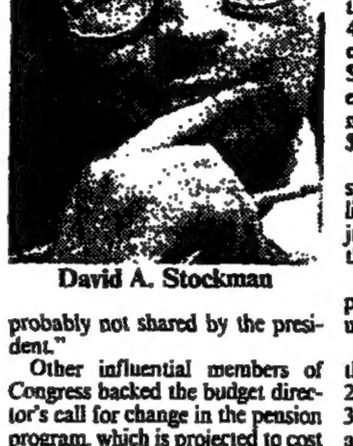
Mr. Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona, said later, "I'd fire him" if Mr. Stockman were in his employ. He said he was not, however, seeking the budget director's resignation.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a formal statement, said that Mr. Stockman had defamed men and women who "endure great personal hardships and make many sacrifices for the security of the United States." He called the military pension system "fair but by no means lavish."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars sent President Ronald Reagan a telegram declaring: "The VFW will not be satisfied until the 4-F draft-dodging Stockman has been fired and you have repudiated his views." Mr. Stockman was exempt from the military draft during the Vietnam War because he was enrolled in divinity school.

Mr. Stockman's spokesman, Edwin L. Dale Jr., issued a "clarification," Wednesday evening saying that the budget director "in no way intended to impugn the patriotism or devotion of our men and women in uniform, but was expressing personal frustration with bureaucratic resistance — not peculiar to the Department of Defense — to reform."

Asked about Mr. Stockman's testimony, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, would say only that Mr. Stockman "was expressing a personal opinion probably not shared by the president."



David A. Stockman

Other influential members of Congress backed the budget director's call for change in the pension program, which is projected to cost $17.8 billion in 1986, compared with $7.3 billion in 1976.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, while deploring Mr. Stockman's language, called for an overall examination of military pay and benefit, saying the current system encourages a drain of needed skills.

"We have a military pay system, totally, that is not geared to the modern world," Mr. Nunn said.

Critics have said that the retirement system is more generous than necessary to recruit and retain skilled personnel, now that basic pay has been improved.

This year, the military pension trust fund will pay benefits to 440,000 retired officers, with a typical lieutenant colonel receiving $26,028. It will pay 915,000 retired enlisted men, with a typical retired master sergeant receiving up to $10,716.

Moreover, critics have said the system encourages officers and enlisted men to retire after 20 years, just as they have mastered the skills that are needed.

Ninety percent of the military personnel who retired in 1983 were under the age of 50.

"The most telling statistic is that the average military retiree serves 23 years and collects a pension for 32 years," said one congressional aide, who spoke on the condition that he not be named. "There is a saying in the military that you're dumb to work beyond 20 years, because you're working for half pay."

Most retirees find other jobs after they leave the service, and some put their military experience to work in highly paid jobs with Pentagon contractors.

Defenders of the system say the retirement plan is a valuable inducement to men and women who want to make the military a career.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, said in an interview on Wednesday that if the retirement plan were made less generous, skilled people might leave the military before they served even 10 years.

"The 20-year retirement says to these people, 'If you can hang on for 10 more years, we'll make it up to you,'" Mr. Korb said. "We've found that a very, very powerful determinant. It hurts you with people over 20 years, but in the 10- to 20-year group you keep more. On balance I think you come out ahead."

■ Effects of Freeze Outlined

Mr. Weinberger told a congressional committee Thursday that holding the growth of military spending to the rate of inflation would decimate major programs to procure combat planes and helicopters, would slow or end the programs for C-5 and C-17 transport aircraft, would force the elimination of two Trident submarines and would slow by years production of the B-1 and Stealth bombers.

It was the first time that Mr. Weinberger had spelled out in public his assessment of the effect of such a spending freeze.

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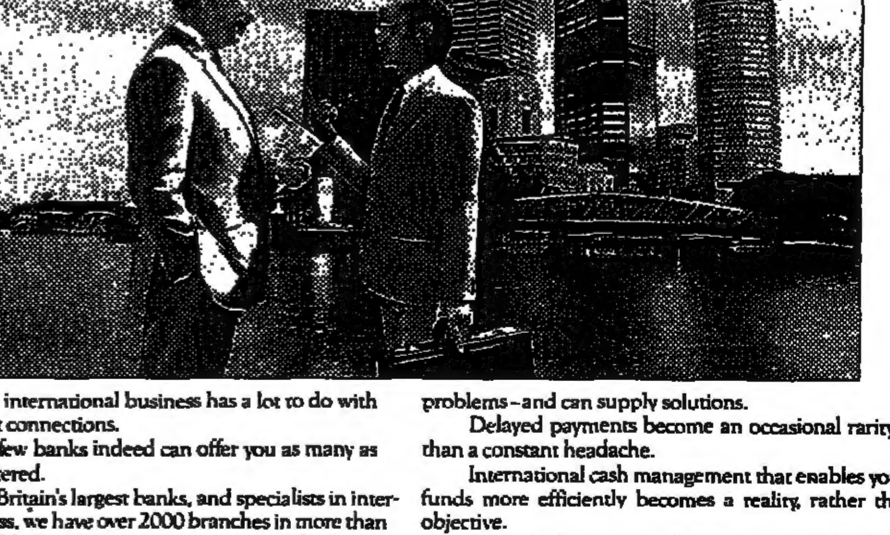

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South Korea Prepares For Dissident's Return; 20 Supporters Confined

Reuters

SEOUL — Police placed 20 prominent supporters of Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition leader, under house arrest Thursday and built a metal fence around Mr. Kim's home in preparation for his return, diplomats and aides said.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party said that the police action was designed to hamper welcoming ceremonies for Mr. Kim who is returning to South Korea after two years in the United States. They urged that his supporters be allowed free movement.

The government had no comment on the reports of house arrest. It has described similar action in the past as "humanitarian preventive measures."

A metal fence, of the type used for surrounding construction sites, was built Thursday around Mr. Kim's Seoul home along with nine police huts, one of them on the roof of a nearby church, aides said.

They said the fence was aimed at sealing the house off from crowds expected to converge on the area. The opposition aides said that 50,000 people were expected to turn out to greet Mr. Kim at Seoul's Kimpo airport, but they feared police would keep them well away from the arrival area.

Prominent dissidents, including a former opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, had police guards put on their homes Thursday and were told not to leave, aides said. Kim Young Sam said he intended to defy the police screen.

Aides said Kim Dae Jung, who was spending the night in Tokyo, would be taken from the airport to his home in a government vehicle.

In Tokyo, security was tight for Mr. Kim's arrival. Members of an American delegation accompanying him said they spotted security men from the United States, Japan and both South and North Korea on board the aircraft.

On the flight from Washington, Mr. Kim expressed concern over how the South Korean government would handle his arrival in Seoul. He said that he understood the government intended to smuggle him out of the airport and take him in a vehicle, possibly an ambulance.

"I am worried that people might become angry if they cannot see me and cause some disturbance," he said.

"I have no intention of making any provocative remarks. I have not had the chance to meet the South Korean people since I was arrested in May 1980, and I want to be able to say "hello" to them and tell them I am happy to be home," he added.

■ Old Dispute in Tokyo

John Burgess of The Washington Post reporter from Narita, Japan:

When Mr. Kim arrived in Japan, he briefly re-opened a dispute with Japanese authorities over his kidnapping in Tokyo by South Korean agents 12 years ago.

Japanese police investigators were waiting at Narita airport when he landed for a 16-hour stopover to question him on the abduction.

But Mr. Kim said at a press conference on Thursday that he refused the request. Time was short, he said, and "I am very much skeptical with the Japanese government's attitude, whether it really wants to find the truth."

Five days after his disappearance from a Tokyo hotel in August 1973, Mr. Kim turned up blindfolded and beaten outside his home in Seoul. He was then put under house arrest.

Japanese police in the meantime had discovered fingerprints in Mr. Kim's hotel room and other evidence that implicated officials at the South Korean Embassy.

The ensuing diplomatic dispute was settled when the Seoul apologized for the incident, while maintaining that the kidnappers acted on their own, and agreed not to prosecute Mr. Kim for his political activities in Japan before the kidnapping.

Mr. Kim maintains that the Japanese government should not have agreed to this "political settlement."

U.S., Honduras Reach an Impasse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Negotiations between the United States and Honduras to establish a regional military training center in that country have become deadlocked, according to U.S. officials.

Negotiations over the training center had been an important part of broader talks over the U.S. relationship with Honduras, which has recently become the most important base for U.S. military activities in Central America.

The Hondurans have said that they were not happy with the amount of aid they were getting from the United States. They have also demanded greater security guarantees.

The Associated Press

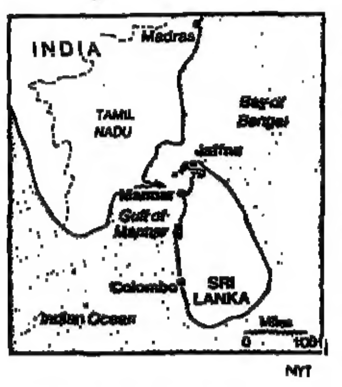
Guardhouses being set up at the Seoul home of Kim Dae Jung; Mr. Kim stopping Thursday in Japan on his way to Seoul.

Tamil Rebels Say Sri Lankan Arms Blockade Fails

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil guerrillas say that despite a blockade by the government of Sri Lanka intended to cut their key supply line from India, the flow of arms and men has continued across the Palk Strait.



NYT

The guerrillas, who are fighting for a separate state in northern Sri Lanka, rely on shipments from guerrilla redoubts on the Indian coastline. These shipments, they said in interviews in southern India, had been only marginally interrupted.

"Before, you could decide to go across at 5 o'clock and go at 6. Now you have to plan ahead a little," said Sunder, a Sri Lankan Tamil guerrilla, referring to the timing of the fishing vessels and motorboats that make the 18-mile (30 kilometer) run for the rebels.

The rebels agreed to be interviewed if they were identified by a nom de guerre and if the location of the interview were not disclosed.

Expanding guerrilla attacks are straining the Sri Lankan Army, and officials here say that Tamil separatists are operating training and logistics camps in southern India.

Separatist political leaders interviewed in Madras, capital of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, said that such charges were exaggerated, but hinted at the existence of rebel military activity in southern India.

A guerrilla who identified himself as Skantha said: "We are training for a long drawn-out struggle like in Nicaragua. The emphasis is on training and equipping a people's army. We believe when we take the forces on, we must be able to defend ourselves.

"We come to India when things get hot and also to meet outsiders," he said. "We can't get international attention if we stay only in Jaffna."

Sri Lankan officials said the rebels operate at least half a dozen secret training camps in India in the jungle along the desolate Tamil Nadu coastline, from Point Calimere, which juts into the Indian Ocean toward Jaffna Peninsula, to Rameswaram, the departure point for the now-suspended ferry service between the two countries.

The Indian government has denied allegations by the Sri Lankan government that it condones or supports Tamil guerrilla training bases in southern India. It says it has only given refuge to about 40,000 Tamils who have fled fighting in northern Sri Lanka.

The 48 million Tamils in India share language and ancestry with Sri Lanka's 2.6 million Tamils, who have been involved in a long-running conflict with the island's majority Sinhalese. India is pressing the Sinhalese government of President Junius R. Jayawardene for a political settlement of the Tamils' demands for autonomy.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the mainstream Tamil United Liberation Front, which does not maintain a military wing, said most of the training camps are in Sri Lanka. "Maybe 30 or 40 boys come and rent a house and maybe they are training some," he said. "But I know the Indian government is not training them. With the entire population of Jaffna behind them, they can have training camps anywhere there." Jaffna's population is almost exclusively Tamil.

Another leader, M.K. Eelaventhan, general secretary of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front, which maintains a guerrilla force in northern Sri Lanka, said in an interview in Madras: "The boys are not being trained here. They may be doing some on their own, but not with the help of the Indian government."

Mr. Eelaventhan, a former economist with the Sri Lankan central bank, acknowledged, however, that "If Tamil Nadu weren't available as a sanctuary, we would have had to fight it out in Jaffna and perhaps we would have been liquidated."

Separatist leaders claim to have about 10,000 trained fighters in Sri Lanka and southern India, but Indian intelligence officials and Western diplomats said the figure was closer to 2,000, and that many of them were unable to fight because of a shortage of arms.

Leaders of the guerrilla groups openly discussed training ties to various factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and political contact with "friendly anti-imperalist groups," such as the African National Congress and the Zimbabwe African People's Union, but denied that they were receiving arms or direct financial assistance from the Soviet Union.

■ Sri Lankan to Visit Gandhi

Lalith Athulathmudali, Sri Lanka's national security minister, will leave for New Delhi on Friday as a special envoy of President Jayawardene, United Press International reported from Colombo on Thursday. The envoy is to discuss with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi plans for a summit meeting between the two leaders on ethnic tensions in Sri Lanka, a government official announced.

Soviet's Sudden Silence On Anti-Satellite Arms Tests Is Puzzling to U.S.

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet leaders continue to attack President Ronald Reagan's space-based missile defense system and call for the "demilitarization of space." But they have become suddenly silent on their two-year campaign for a moratorium on testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons, according to arms control experts.

An administration arms control official who has worked to answer the Kremlin campaign said Wednesday that the silence is "significant," but "we don't know what it means."

Both the Space Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars," and the anti-satellite program involve weapons in space. The first, using either land-based or space-based installations, would try to shoot down missiles in flight. The second would try to destroy satellites that help target those missiles and provide spy information and communication.

Satellites would play a key role in the Strategic Defense Initiative by providing information to help destroy ballistic missiles before they can reach their targets.

The Carter administration tried to negotiate an anti-satellite weapons treaty with the Soviet Union in the late 1970s. At that time, the Russians had a rudimentary system and the United States was beginning to develop a more sophisticated weapon. The Reagan administration refused to resume the talks, saying an agreement could not be verified.

Soviet leaders, beginning in 1983, began to campaign for a halt in U.S. testing of anti-satellite weapons. As late as December, President Konstantin U. Chernenko called for such a ban.

Nonetheless, when Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Jan. 7-8, he never mentioned the subject.

"We thought it was unbelievable," one official said.

When Mr. Gromyko held his two-hour news conference on Jan. 13 to discuss the resumption of arms talks, he never mentioned anti-satellite weapons. "That convinced us they had made a decision to drop the subject," one official said.

Some U.S. officials say they now believe that the Russians have decided to focus their attention on space defense research. Others say they believe that Moscow plans to resume testing and development of its anti-satellite systems.

On Capitol Hill, one defense specialist pointed to a new delay, until June, in the first major test of a new U.S. anti-satellite system and suggested "a private deal may have been struck. They stop talking about a moratorium and we hold off testing."

Top officials in the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency believe, as one said, that the Soviet propagandists "only want to go after the big one," the Space Defense Initiative.

Another top official, however, said he believes the silence indicates that the Russians "have decided to resume testing themselves so they will have weapons to destroy a future U.S. space-based ballistic missile defense system."

For 10 years, the Russians have had a rudimentary anti-satellite weapon that is fired at a satellite. After several orbits of its own, guided by the radar it carries, this weapon draws near its target and explodes.

Since 1977, the United States has been working on a system that would be carried aloft on a rocket fired from an F-15 fighter. Unlike the Soviet weapon, that of the United States would be aimed directly at a satellite and guided directly into it by a homing device.

Electronic and mechanical problems have delayed U.S. test schedules by almost two years. The first test, which could have occurred after March 1, was postponed until June, according to sources.

Year of Fiscal Austerity Pays Off for Venezuela

By Juan De Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

CARACAS — After a year of imposed austerity, President Jaime Lusinchi has halted a four-year decline in Venezuela's economy and restored the international credit of his oil-producing country.

UPI

President Jaime Lusinchi

On weekends, the discothèques in Las Mercedes still are jammed with dancers. Parking places are hard to find around the best restaurants and boutiques.

But evidence that Venezuelans still can indulge habits acquired during the oil boom is accompanied by equally clear signs that belt-tightening is taking place, primarily in the government.

In fact, the government under Mr. Lusinchi, who took office in February 1984, saved so much money last year that it accumulated a budget surplus equal to 4 percent of the gross national product. Much of that surplus came from oil exports and a 32 percent devaluation of the currency, the bolivar. And, instead of spending this windfall on new projects, the money in circulation was reduced and some internal debts paid off.

"The recovery program has been a success," said U.S. Ambassador George W. Landau, a career diplomat with expertise in international economics.

Foreign bankers evidently feel the same. They have agreed to refinance $20.7 billion of Venezuela's $27 billion in foreign debt, over 12 years and at interest rates lower than those offered other Latin American borrowers. Ten of those countries will join Venezuela in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on Thursday to discuss the debt situation.

The recovery program has been executed without Venezuela entering into a "stabilization agreement" with the International Monetary Fund, a politically unpalatable arrangement that Mr. Lusinchi has rejected. With greater flexibility in exchange rates and price management, Venezuela has achieved better results than have Latin American countries operating under IMF supervision.

Politically, this reversal of recent economic disorder has been managed without the social and labor discord that has buffeted other Latin American governments. They have been forced to reduce wages, increase unemployment and eliminate imports as the price for debt relief.

Venezuela's inflation was contained at 15 percent last year, according to official figures, but wages were not increased. The government decreed a transportation bonus for all workers, public and private, after fuel prices and fares were raised. But this was countered by removing subsidies and price controls on consumer goods.

The flight of private capital, estimated to have reached $20 billion, has been stemmed. The central bank announced that international reserves had been built up to $12.7 billion by the end of 1984, after a year with a trade surplus of $4 billion.

With this strong international reserve position, Venezuela has negotiated, with the steering committee of about 550 foreign creditor banks, a 12-year refinancing of the foreign debt coming due between 1983 and 1988. It paid nearly $5 billion last year in capital and interest payments that were in arrears. Under the new terms, Venezuela will, theoretically, pay off all of its foreign debt by 1998. In addition, there is private foreign debt of $8 billion, on which some interest is being paid.

The minister of finance, Manuel Azpurúa Arreaza, said the government's concern now is shifting toward achieving sustained, noninflationary growth. "We need stabilization and investor confidence, not just to pay our debts, but to resume growth," he said.

Nicaragua Rebels to Seek Funds by Selling Bonds

United Press International

WASHINGTON — To investors with ideological faith and a little extra cash, Nicaraguan rebels who seek to overthrow their country's Marxist-led government plan to offer interest-bearing bonds.

Leaders of the main rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which has turned to private donors since Congress cut off U.S. aid to the guerrillas in June, liken the idea to Israeli bonds sold to American Jews and other supporters of Israel.

The bonds are not for everybody, said a rebel spokesman, Bosco Matamoros: "They are for sophisticated investors."

U.S. funding to all the rebels groups came to $24 million in 1984. Since the funds were halted, officials of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force say they have raised about $1 million a month from private sources to cover expenses of about $600,000. They reportedly also have received considerable aid from El Salvador, Honduras, where they are based, and Israel.

The Reagan administration has begun an intense campaign to persuade Congress to approve $14 million in new aid set aside in October, but Congress is expected to deny any more financing through the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Justice Department spokesman, John Russell, said the bond issue involved "no violation of the Neutrality Act," because the act "doesn't mention raising money." But the rebels may have to register as foreign agents to sell the bonds.

Mr. Matamoros said that "we are not working on the assumption" that the rebels, now thought to number more than 12,000, will overthrow the Sandinist government.

"The future government of Nicaragua is not responsible for this," he said. He added that either the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, or a corporation established by it, would guarantee the bonds.

Interest on the bonds would be paid with "contributions from around the world" by private donors, Mr. Matamoros said. The bond plan will "indicate our capacity of management."

He said the amounts, maturity and interest rates of the bonds were still uncertain, but "you can be sure that it's not an excessive rate."

Nor has the group determined how the bond issue, loans or partnerships would be sold or advertised.

Dominican Merchants Strike

The Associated Press

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Shopkeepers here joined private transport operators in a strike Wednesday to protest government austerity programs and resulting price increases of up to 70 percent on fuel, electricity and basic consumer goods. Ten leftist politicians and union leaders were arrested Tuesday.

Sofia Said to Force Turks To Change Their Names

Reuters

SOFIA — A campaign by Bulgarian authorities to force the country's ethnic Turks to adopt Bulgarian first names is almost completed, diplomats said.

Bulgarian officials have denied that such a drive is under way, but the diplomats said most of the Turkish population had been made to adopt Bulgarian names in a crash program over the past three months.

"The process has taken place on a massive scale and is now almost complete," a diplomat said. "Even the most remote mountain villages have been affected."

Bulgaria, once part of the Ottoman Empire, has said that it has about half a million ethnic Turks. Turkey puts the number at about 900,000.

Reports from Turkey and diplomatic sources in Bulgaria said that the drive has caused disturbances in Turkish communities. The accounts, which diplomats said cannot be verified, speak of casualties including deaths.

Diplomats said last month that police surrounded villages at night and entered Turkish homes, demanding that the occupants sign forms agreeing to take Bulgarian names. A diplomat said he had heard a report of 40 persons being killed in a clash with security forces near the town of Momchilgrad.

The reports prompted President Kenan Evren of Turkey to appeal to the Bulgarian leader, Todor Zhivkov, to ensure the freedom and legal rights of the Turkish minority.

The only official Bulgarian comment has come from the deputy foreign minister, Ivan Ganev, who said last month that there had been no disturbances.

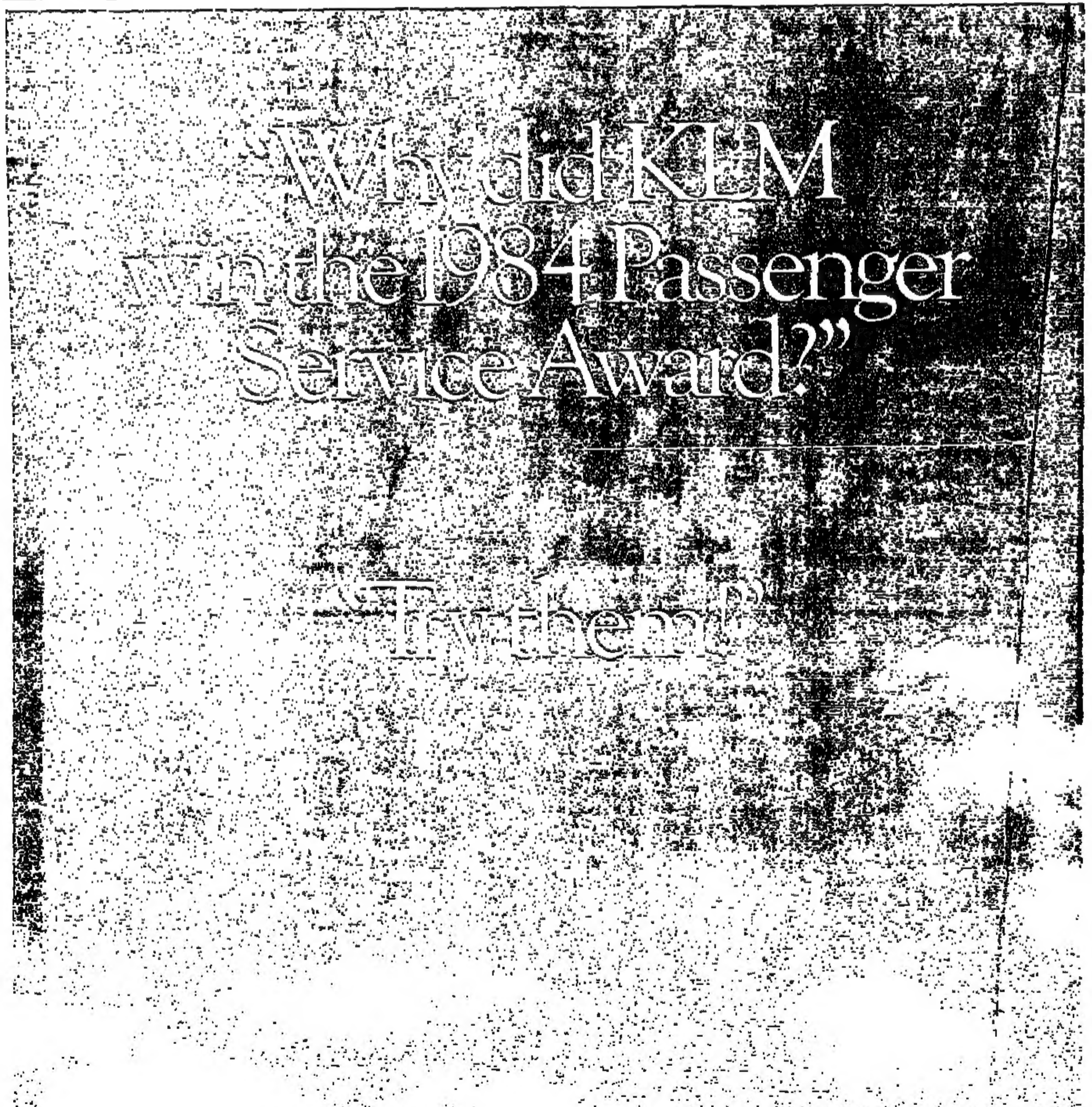
He said no one could be forced to change his name in Bulgaria. But Bulgarian officials have privately acknowledged that a program of some sort is under way.

Diplomats cite the fact that an official weekly newspaper normally published partly in Turkish has appeared entirely in Bulgarian since last month.

The name of the newspaper, New Light, now appears only in Bulgarian and columnists who previously wrote under Turkish names now use Bulgarian ones, the diplomats said.

Opinions on the reasons for the policy vary. Some diplomats said it was linked to celebrations in May to mark the 100th anniversary of the end of Ottoman rule while others said it might be related to a census due in December or to the Bulgarian Communist Party congress early next year.

The campaign is said to have affected every ethnic Turk irrespective of position or status. Diplomats report that Bulgarian officials who once had Turkish names now introduce themselves with Bulgarian ones.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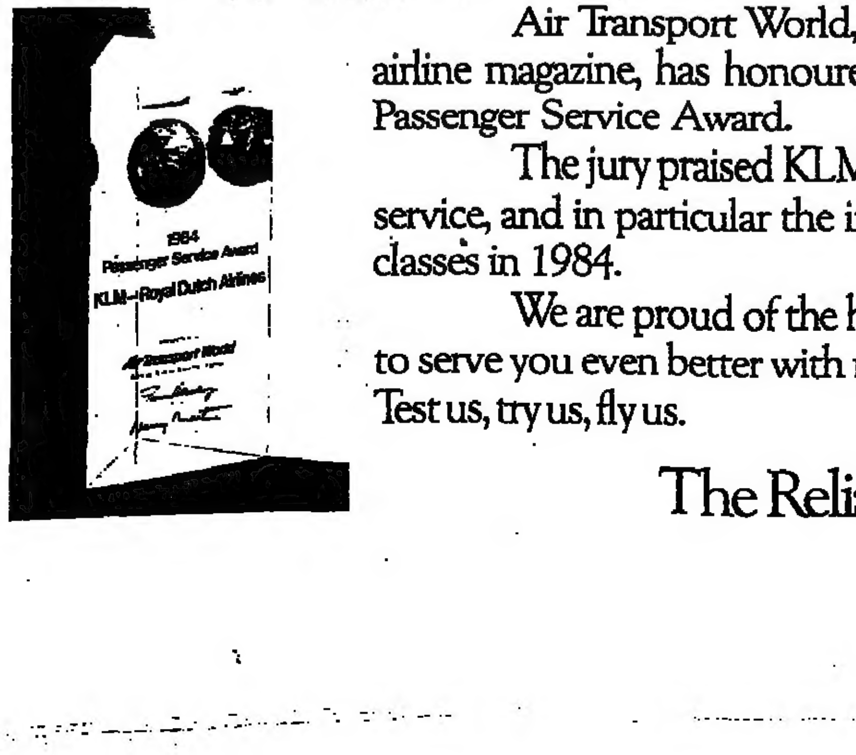

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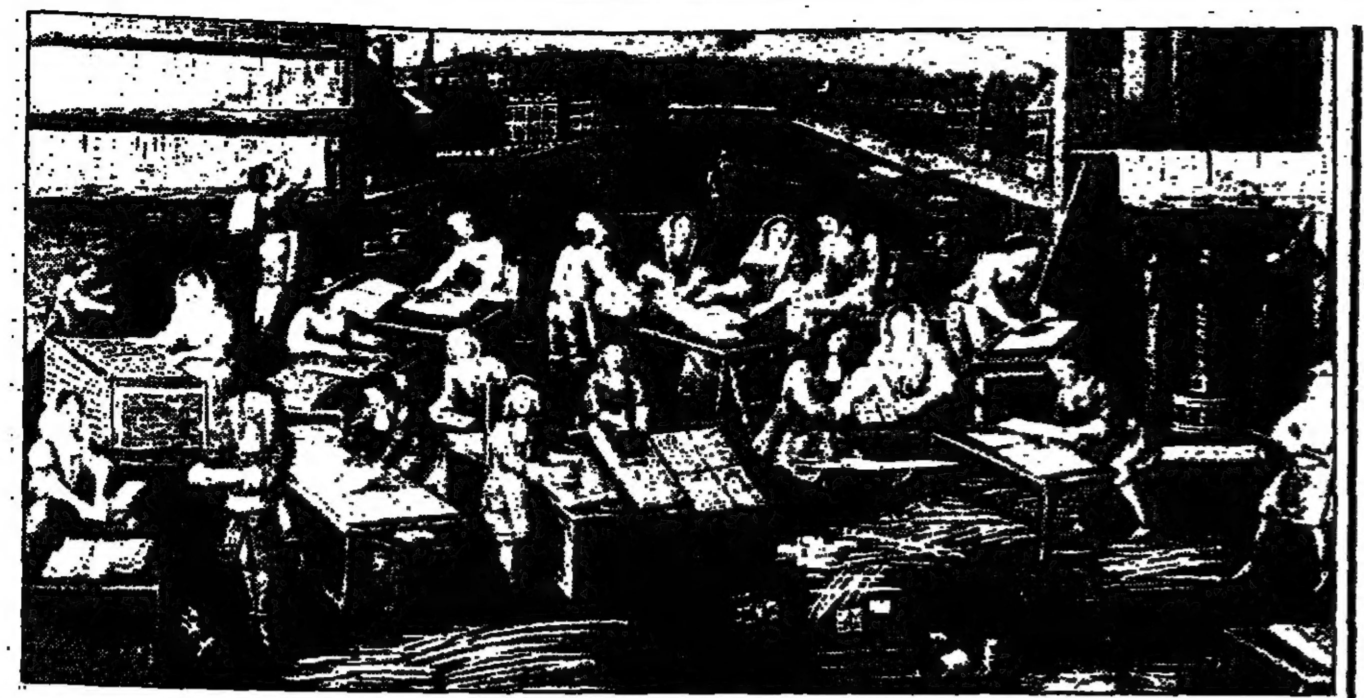

"A Playing Card Factory," by an unidentified artist, in "Sun King" show.

The Sun King, Seen Dimly

by John Russell

WASHINGTON — Last year's World's Fair in New Orleans may have been pretty much of a bust, but in the fine-arts field there were some good ideas that floated free of the general disaster. One of them was the idea of an exhibition about Louis XIV. In terms of tailoring, Louis XIV and New Orleans were a perfect fit. Louisiana itself was named after Louis XIV, even if its lazy-sounding, pleasure-loving syllables do not exactly call to mind the nonstop hard worker and nonpareil authoritarian who ruled France for so many years. As for New Orleans, it took its name from Louis XIV's brother, the Duc d'Orléans, and to this day a street in the French Quarter is named after one of Louis XIV's illegitimate sons, the Duc du Maine. The name of "New France" was long ago dropped from the atlases, but during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV it stood for a large part of the Mississippi Valley.

It could be argued that this particular French connection did little for Louisiana. But Louis XIV was nonetheless a commanding figure in the Europe of his day, and there was hardly a department of French life that did not take a brisk step forward during the first part of his long reign. In the 1660s, for instance, he brought his colossal energies, his eye for detail and his implacable will to bear upon the centralization of the French arts and sciences. Not only did he reorganize the Académie Française as the arbiter of language and literature, but he set up the Académies for dance (1661), science (1666), music (1669) and architecture (1771).

In 1663 the painter Charles Lebrun was put in charge of the Gobelins factory in Paris, which forthwith became the headquarters not only of the tapestries that it still produces today but of the totality of the decorative arts. Painters, sculptors, engravers, weavers, dyers, embroiderers, goldsmiths, woodcarvers, cabinetmakers, workers in marble and mosaicists — all worked under the general direction of Lebrun in the interests of homogeneous and omnidirectional effort. Bent on changing the Château de Versailles from a comfortable hunting lodge into a royal residence, a hospitality center on the grandest scale and the locus of all power and patronage, Louis XIV had work for everyone, from glazier to hydraulic engineer and from legal draftsman to apprentice chef.

Louis XIV further distinguished himself as a man of war, a collector of antiquities and a patron of the art of landscape gardening. Though not initially very bright, he learned from masters in all that pertained to the management of other human beings. With age, he acquired the kind of majesty that both awes and intimidates. Though in many ways ideally polite — even his manner of raising his hat was calibrated to the tiniest fraction of an inch according to the rank of the person to be greeted — he was capable of historic rages that caused even great officers of state to stare at their shoes in silence for a full quarter of an hour. Things were done his way, when he was around, whether the matter in hand was the new ballet in which he proposed to take part or the building of a great national monument like the Invalides.

It is clear from all this that the manifold activities of Louis XIV could be the subject of a fascinating exhibition. "The Eye of Jefferson," put on not so long ago at the National Gallery in Washington, showed how great is the potential of a visual biography of an exceptional human being who had exceptional opportunities and made the most of every one of them. It is also relevant that the activity of Louis XIV was documented, whether directly or indirectly, by writers who had in the highest degree the art of evocation. In the memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon and the letters of Madame de Sévigné, Louis XIV is as vivid to us as if he had just stepped into the room; and there are many other, less famous men and women who did the same kind of thing on a smaller scale.

The New Orleans exhibition had the blessing in France of Pierre Lemoine, chief curator of the Château de Versailles and a man who knows the history of Louis XIV as well as the rest of us know our own front door. Hopes ran high. There was talk of loans that had no precedent, and of a comprehensive overview that would give due space to Louisiana and yet rack up the achievements of the "Great Century" in France itself.

NOW that "The Sun King" has arrived at the Corcoran Gallery here, where it can be seen through April 7, it turns out to be a large and well-intended but finally rather insubstantial affair. This may be due to difficulties that did not present themselves in the case of "The Eye of Jefferson," and it may also be due to the fact that the Louisiana State Museum does not have the clout of the National Gallery. But, for whatever reason, the age of the Sun King does not come across in this exhibition as a key moment in European civilization.

One reason among others is that the level of the portraits on view is really not very high. The portrait of Louis XIV by Hyacinthe Rigaud from Versailles is a celebrated image (though the catalog goes rather far in saying that it is "as familiar as the Mona Lisa") and it undeniably conveys the official message, which was that this was the greatest king of his day and, indeed, one of the greatest kings who ever lived. It also shows us that even in late middle age Louis XIV was still vain enough of his straight and strong legs to dress them up in blue silk stockings and have Rigaud show almost more of them than was seemly.

Even more famous is the portrait of Mother Angélique Arnauld, the abbess of Port Royal, by Philippe de Champaigne. It stands out even in the Louvre as one of the masterpieces of French 17th-century painting, and in "The Sun King" it seems to come from another world — a world in which quality of paint is allied to psychological penetration and an appropriate inwardness of feeling. The abbess of Port-Royal was, of course, one of the few people who dared to stand up to Louis XIV in matters of religion. Not only did Philippe de Champaigne give her a dimension of human dignity that is quite lacking in most of the other portraits in this show, but he threw in a portrait of the abbey itself that is a model of delicacy and refinement in an age when French landscape painting had mainly a documentary interest.

It is one of the ironies of "The Sun King" that Louis XIV's foremost woman adversary should come off so much better, in terms of the painted image, than any of the women he loved. The room that includes portraits of the Duchesse de la Vallière, the Marquise de Montespan and the Marquise de Maintenon, not to mention others less closely associated with the king, might have been devised expressly to discredit the women in question. No one could possibly infer, for instance, from the portrait of Louise de la Vallière that she was famous for her silvery blonde hair, the perfect whiteness of her skin and the delicate suffusion of color that came over her features at all appropriate times. Nor does the daub in question suggest her prodigious reserves of character. (After a pregnancy that she had done her best to keep secret, she got up on the very evening of the day that the king's baby was delivered, came down in a ball dress and conducted herself in company as if nothing had happened.)

EVEN so, there are human insights to be found here and there — notably in the elegant sculpture of Louis XIV in his adolescence, trampling down his enemies. In that little bronze we see him in his official capacity, both as people wished him to be and as he truly was. But there ought to be a way, difficult as it may be, to show him in a more private capacity. Few men have ever had less time to themselves, but we know from what was written down about him that he was not always on public exhibition, and that sometimes he broke down and hummed (out of tune) the passages from the operas of the day that were flattering to himself.

As to how he went about his duties, there

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Love, in Search of Aphrodite

MARY BLUME

NEW YORK — Other cities have pickpockets and petty thieves: In New York whole chunks of the city disappear. Last month police in the Bronx apprehended two men in a blue van who were making off with a corner of Jerome Avenue and 161st Street, or rather with the paving stones covering it, while at around the same time in the still of the night unknown persons caused several buildings on West 44th Street to vanish into thin air, demolition being the quickest way to get rid of low-rent tenants.

And up in Central Park, it seems that Frederick Law Olmsted's original south entrance to the park, including a massive marble arch, fountains and gardens, went missing some 50 years ago.

Iris Love, the New York-born classical archaeologist who won international fame with her excavations in Knidos, on the southwest coast of Turkey, where she found the long-buried sanctuary of Aphrodite Euploia and, possibly, parts of the long-vanished fourth-century B.C. Aphrodite of Praxiteles, has been invited to undertake the dig for Olmsted's lost work.

Miss Love says that Central Park's massive entrance was torn down and buried by the Olympian city improver Robert Moses in 1932. Although she has her eye on a suspicious bulge between the 66th Street transverse and Central Park Zoo, she is not yet certain where the missing pieces are.

It is, Miss Love remarks, rather odd that she has uncovered ancient ruins and cannot find one that is relatively brand-new. However, serious research has not yet begun: This will happen when necessary funds and permits have been obtained.

Funds and permits are the archaeologist's basic spadework. This month Iris Love is making her 18th annual application to the Turkish government to dig at Knidos. It will be either ignored or refused.

Although she worked harmoniously and triumphantly at Knidos, which is on a peninsula south of Bodrum, for 12 years, in 1977 the area was turned into a military zone and further excavation was banned. One of the most interesting digs of modern times looks as if it will return to dust and the mystery of the missing Aphrodite of Praxiteles may remain unsolved. She has offered to dig the Turkish soldiers' trenches for them so that her own careful stratifications will remain undisturbed, but this unmilitary suggestion was rejected.

"Suddenly to have to stop literally in midstream — I feel loss, frustration, nostalgia," she says. "It would have been a lifetime project and one that I would have with great pleasure and happiness devoted myself to in every way. I also feel responsible to those who have helped me from a financial and academic viewpoint. That's why I feel obliged to keep applying for my permit year after year."

In the meantime, Miss Love, a tall blonde who socializes as energetically as she digs (her publications include learned articles for the American Journal of Archaeology and a profile of Franco Zeffirelli for Andy Warhol's Interview and she was nearly the subject of a Lina Wertmuller film), has not been losing time. Convinced that the origins of Aphrodite are, contrary to conventional opinion, Cretan, she has been working in western Crete and she is also preparing to dig for a temple of Aphrodite in the center of Naples. If her calculations are correct, the temple is somewhere behind the Excelsior Hotel and directly beneath three buildings: a convent, a private palazzo and the military archives building, which is at present used for interrogations of suspected terrorists. Funds and permits are, of course, still lacking but she is confident that she will get both and will uncover a temple to Aphrodite of the same extremely rare round shape as in Knidos. (The Knidos discovery in 1969 was hailed on the front page of The New York Times with a picture of Miss Love in a miniskirt.)

Her zest for publicity and the fact that she did not complete her Ph.D. requirements are often held against her. "Archaeologists are, which they shouldn't be because archaeology is an international exchange, among the most malicious, vicious group of scientists," she says. She and the British Museum have not been on speaking terms since 1970, when she stated that a neglected object in their basement, starkly known as Head 1314, was the missing head of the Aphrodite of Praxiteles. An international ruckus followed.

If she had completed her Ph.D. (she passed her orals but did not write her dissertation) she would, she says, be accepted as a more conventional figure. "It would have eliminated a point of criticism for those who think three letters make one more intelligent."

As for her worldliness — her Knidos dig was visited by, among others, Rudolf Nureyev, Jacqueline and Aristotle Onasis and Mick and Bianca Jagger — she says this helps win funds and influence people (she is hoping right now that her old chum, Jerry Zipkin, adjutant of Nancy Reagan, will help persuade the Turks to evacuate their army so she can get back to the Knidos dig). A lively present, she claims, helps clarify the past.

"As an archaeologist I work so often with things that are past and people who are dead 2,000 years that it is fascinating to meet people who are architects and artists today. As an archaeologist I am possibly putting ideas into ancient architects' and artists' heads that weren't there. The more I learn, the more I believe people haven't changed much."

IRIS Cornelia Love was supposed to be named Audrey Barbara after her mother, a member of the Guggenheim family. Apparently her father, Cornelius Ruxton Love, a stockbroker and art collector, renamed her on the way to her christening but she has never got the story quite straight.

"Isn't it terrible to be an archaeologist trying to understand ancient civilizations and not even to know how you got your own name?" Whatever its origins, it is a name she likes: "Iris is Greek, Cornelia is Roman and Love is universal."

Her devotion to Aphrodite began with her arrival in Knidos on Aug. 3, 1966, when she was on the bowsprit of a fishing boat and dolphins guided the craft to the port. Dolphins are sacred to Aphrodite, as are geese (Miss Love no longer eats foie gras), bees, the color red, the number 5 and apples ("Now those I do eat because I think they are meant to be eaten"). She came to Greek mythology through an English governess.

"I always loved Athena as the goddess of wisdom and warrior. I even think I had a crush on her. I loved Apollo because he was handsome and Hermes because he was so quick-witted from the day he was born. I was brainwashed by Homer. I thought Aphrodite was a coquette, very silly, and I didn't have respect for her.

"I didn't go to Knidos for her, I went because its potential hadn't been realized and because it was a city that had colonized other cities. I thought it would tell us about a time we know so little about, the 11th to the 6th century, B.C."

While at Smith College (class of 1955) Iris Love wrote a paper correctly denouncing the Metropolitan Museum's famous terra-cotta Etruscan warriors as fakes (they were consigned to the basement after museum officials, warned by Miss Love that she planned to publish her findings, blandly announced that they had known all along that the statues were fake).

Knidos had already been excavated notably in the mid-19th century by Sir Charles Newton, who sent 384 crates of objects back to the British Museum. Iris Love adored the place the moment she saw it — "It's very close to the gods, a place where everything meets, the sea and the mountains and the sky" — but she thinks she was allowed to dig there only because it was assumed to have been thoroughly excavated.

"I think they gave it to me because they thought there was nothing there, and it turned out to be the religious capital of Asia Minor." Knidos was the prosperous and culturally rich religious center of the Dorian Hexapolis, a confederation of six cities: three sites in Rhodes, the island of Kos and Halicarnassus (now Bodrum). In addition to important examples of civil and religious architecture and objects, Miss Love found

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Michael Chesser

Iris Love.

Work Like a Horse, Eat Like a Hummingbird

by Nancy Jenkins

NEW YORK — David Yudain, 29, a vice president of Sotheby's, starts the day with a freshly opened can of Nutrament, which he describes as a "sort of grown-up baby formula." Cheryl Garnant, 36, a professional masseuse, skips lunch in favor of a late breakfast of Chinese takeout food, bought the day before. Sam Bemiss, 29, an investment banker at Goldman, Sachs & Co., never eats breakfast, tries not to eat lunch and exists on nibbles of this and that throughout his 12-hour working day. Cherie Tripp, 35, a self-described entrepreneur, snacks on Lean Cuisine, often consuming as many as three or four of the frozen, single-portion diet meals in a day.

What unites them all is a manner of eating that is becoming a habit with many New York professionals, particularly those in their 20s and 30s. The phenomenon, which seems to be spreading throughout the United States, has excited the food-service industry and caused Chinese takeout restaurants and street-side food vendors alike to flourish.

It is called grazing, snacking, browsing, noshing. Some call it eating, as opposed to dining. Sidney W. Mintz, an anthropologist at Johns Hopkins University, describes it as "brief meal-like interventions throughout the day." And Graham T.T. Molitor, the president of Public Policy Forecasting Inc., a private consulting organization in Washington, refers to it as "eating hummingbird-style: a little bit here, a little bit there."

Although nutritionists say this is not necessarily an unhealthy way to eat, some sociologists are concerned about its long-term effects.

Why do people eat like this? The answer, from a loud chorus of voices, is that there is no time for anything else. "I'm always in a hurry," said Yudain, who is in charge of corporate relations at Sotheby's. "Because of my schedule, I'm more concerned with getting enough to eat than getting too much."

"My work life is rather erratic, and I run from one thing to another," said Tripp, echoing the theme. "When I'm out, I end up eating a bowl of noodles from Larmen Dosanko."

"Probably 16 out of 20 workdays, I eat lunch at my desk," said Peter Kershan, 31, an associate with the law firm of Herzfeld & Rubin. Unlike his wife, Martha, who is also a lawyer, Kershan said he draws the line at breakfast and dinner in the office. "In the positions we're both in now," he said, "we have to concentrate on our jobs. I don't know if it's the city or our professions — probably a combination of the two — but our time is really tight these days."

"I work for myself, and when you do that, you're busy 12 hours a day," said Garnant, who has practiced Swedish massage for the last 10 years. Often too busy to stop for lunch, she grabs an apple or a couple of bites of peanut butter instead. "I'd love to be able to have someone prepare the food and I could sit down and eat it," she said. "Sometimes I buy fruit and just let it sit in the fridge and rot, but if someone served it to me, I'd eat it gladly."

ACCORDING to Mintz, there is both a real shortage of time in the modern world and what he calls an "artificial shortage of time."

"This society is more interested in increasing consumption than in providing the time in which consumption can take place," he said. In his forthcoming book, "Sweetness and Power," an analysis of the role of sugar in history, to be published in May by Viking Penguin, Mintz points out that people tend to consume different things simultaneously, such as a sandwich and work, or popcorn and a movie, or pizza and television.

Others believe the recent entry of droves of women into the work place has contributed to this change in eating habits. In 1981, according to Molitor, 52 percent of American women over 16 were working; by 1992, he said, the figure may reach 70 percent. "The trend is toward dual-income families and more disposable income," he said, and as a corollary, "time is more precious." Anything that appears to save time — whether fast food, restaurant dining, convenience frozen foods or combining eating with other activities — will be welcome.

How this change — in the kind of food eaten and the way it is consumed — came about is not clear. Most of the people interviewed said they remember family meals taking place with great regularity. They also remember a falling away from that pattern. Yudain, for example, said he adopted new eating habits when he went away to boarding school: "The food was really awful. We tended to skip meals and make do with pizza in between." Tripp recalled that her mother was interested in nutrition and served well-balanced meals, but "If Birds Eye didn't make it, we didn't eat it," she said. "When the first McDonald's opened in Pittsburgh, I used to take a bus five miles and back just to eat there."

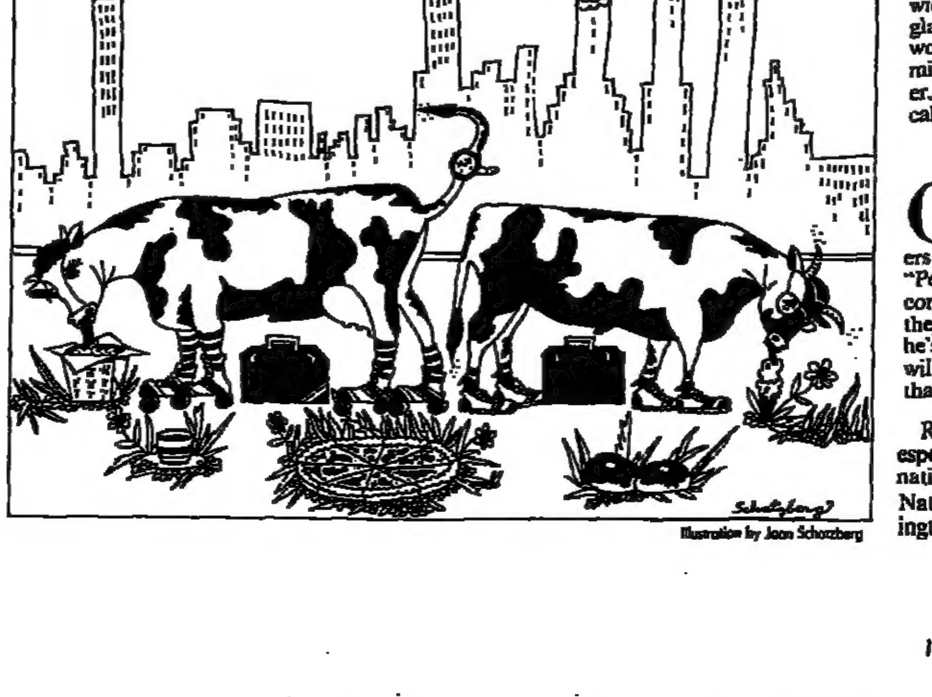

Illustration by Joan Schotzberg

Whatever the reasons, the evidence is clear that more people, especially those under 35, are eating smaller meals more and more frequently throughout the day — mostly on the run, more often than not alone. If these people are setting the pace for the future, fewer meals will be eaten in what we think of as traditional family style, gathered around a table for a ritual sharing of food and conversation. Some sociologists are worried about the long-term effects of such solitary dining.

Of course, if a meal is traditionally defined as a meat and two vegetables, what is being eaten now cannot be called a meal anymore. When first questioned, Bemiss, the investment banker, said he eats nothing until a late dinner of salad or pizza in front of the television. Upon further questioning, however, he listed a wide range of items he eats throughout his day, including a doughnut, a cup of coffee with milk and sugar, a sandwich or hot dog, ice cream, yogurt, cookies, a glass of juice and, if he plays tennis before work, an omelet for breakfast. Clearly Bemiss eats; he just doesn't eat what his mother, who lives in Richmond, Virginia, would call a meal.

COMMENTING on this lack of food awareness, Dr. Joan Gussow, chairman of nutrition education at Teachers College, Columbia University, said: "People today don't know where their food comes from — they don't even know that they eat. A person who doesn't know that he's eating has a magical belief that his body will take care of itself. I would argue that that is a very scary thing."

Restaurateurs are monitoring the trend, especially since restaurant dining is growing nationwide among all social groups. The National Restaurant Association in Washington reports that food and drink sales in eating places are expected to rise by 8.6 percent in 1985, to $112.3 billion, and sales in fast-food restaurants are predicted to rise even more, by 9.6 percent, to $47.1 billion.

Grazing is the restaurateurs' preferred term for the new trend in eating. "We connect it with the food courts that have grown up in shopping malls," said Jeffrey R. Prince, a senior director of the restaurant association. Which came first, the grazing or the places in which to graze, is debatable. "Now we find restaurants are doing all sorts of things to provide meals on the hoof, hors d'oeuvres options, new takeout options," Prince said.

Grazing is not necessarily detrimental to one's nutritional well-being. "There's no intrinsic virtue in eating meals," Dr. Gussow of Teachers College said, "and there's nothing more nutritious about three meals a day. It is quite possible to eat well, to get through the day healthfully, on what you pick up on the streets. Our closest ancestors were hunters and gatherers who just ate what they caught throughout the day.

"But," she went on, "there's a symbolic meaning to food that is very important. Breaking bread together has very deep meanings. It is very difficult to sit at a table together without engaging with each other. I believe the 'coming apartness' of our society is related to the 'coming apartness' of our food habits."

"At 6 or 7 o'clock in my neighborhood" said Cherie Tripp, who lives near the United Nations building, "I see all these single men and women, all nattily clad, loading up on salads at the Koreans'. They take their salads and go across the street to pick up their nightly movie from the video rental. Then they go home, sit down, eat their salad and turn on the flick." ■

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).

THEATER—Feb. 2-13: "Our Town" (Wilder).

•Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Feb. 5: Alban Berg Quartet (Mozart, Schubert).

Feb. 13: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Semyon Bychkov conductor (Mendelssohn, Mozart).

RECITALS — Feb. 7: Julia Varady soprano, Makus Palm piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky)

Feb. 12: Leonid Brumberg piano (Brahms, Weber).

•Staatsoper (tel: 53240).

BALLET — Feb. 11: "Raymonda" (Petipa, Glazunov).

OPERA—Feb. 9: "Wozzeck" (Berg).

Feb. 12 and 15: "Tosca" (Puccini).

OPERETTA — Feb. 10: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

Feb. 14: "Der Opernball" (Heuberger).

•*Volksoper (tel: 53240).*

OPERETTA — Feb. 9-12: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss), "The Beggar Student" (Millöcker).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).

OPERA—Feb. 15: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11).

OPERA — Feb. 15: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).

•Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 511.29.95).

CONCERTS — Feb. 10: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Octors conductor, Idil Biret piano (Haydn, Kodaly).

Feb. 14: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Octors conductor, Narciso Yepes guitar (Schubert, Wagner).

LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).

OPERA—Feb. 10: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Carlsberg Museum (tel: 21.01.12).

EXHIBITION —Through February: "Paul Gauguin in Copenhagen in 1884."

•Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26).

EXHIBITIONS—To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."

•*Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).*

CONCERT — Feb. 14: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Hans Graf conductor (Mozart, Strauss).

•Tivoli Hall (tel: 14.17.65).

OPERA — Feb. 11: "The Barber of *Seville" (Rossini).*

Feb. 13: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, Town Hall (tel: 236.15.55).

CONCERT — Feb. 14: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor (Mahler).

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To March 2: "Printmakers at the Royal College of Art."

Feb. 14-April 8: "Munch and the Workers," "Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic."

Barbican Hall — Feb. 12: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, Colin Carr cello (Delius, Walton).

Feb. 9: Maxim Shostakovich conductor, Viktoria Mullova violin (Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 14: Tamás Vásary conductor/piano (Beethoven).

Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Feb. 9, 11, 12: "Mother Courage" (Brecht).

Feb. 13-15: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).

•*British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).*

EXHIBITION — To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 30: "Renoir," "John Walker: Paintings from the Alba and Oceania Series."

•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

EXHIBITION—To March 31: "Chagall."

•Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).

BALLET—Feb. 13: "Manon" (MacMillan, Massenet).

Feb. 15: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — Feb. 12: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

Feb. 11 and 14: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).

•*Tate Gallery* (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 31: "William James Muller," "John Walker Prints 1976-1984."

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).

EXHIBITION—To Feb. 28: "British *Biscuit Tins*."

•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

CONCERT — Feb. 12: Vienna Musikverein Quartet (Beethoven, Schubert).

RECITALS — Feb. 10: Sophie Langdon violin, Shelagh Sutherland piano (Bartók, Janácek).

Feb. 15: Julian Byzantine guitar (Bach, Weiss).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 40241).

CONCERTS — Feb. 13 and 14: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, David Shallon, Silvia Marcovici violin (Berg, Rachmaninov).

RECITAL — Feb. 11: Izumi Tateno piano.

FRANCE

NICE, Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: 71.78.33).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 15: "Rouseau, Bonbios, Bauchant, Seraphine, Vivin."

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).

EXHIBITION—To Feb. 24: "Sharon Kivland."

•Hotel Burgundy (tel: 260.34.12).

EXHIBITION—To March 1: "Alain Mathiot."

•Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).

COUNTRY—Feb. 15: The Westerners.

JAZZ—Feb. 12: Kenny Clarke Quartet.

•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION—To March 31: "Gustav Mahler."

•*Musée de la Publicité (tel: 246.13.09).*

EXHIBITION — To April 15: "French Film Posters."

•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).

EXHIBITION — Feb. 9-April 22: "Impressionism and the French Countryside."

•Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).

EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Hobein at the Louvre."

•Musée Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).

EXHIBITIONS—To March 18: "Rodin Drawings."

To April 15: "Robert Jacobsen."

•New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).

JAZZ — Feb. 9: Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers.

Feb. 13 and 14: Alafia.

Feb. 15: Jazira Orchestra.

•Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).

OPERA—Feb. 9 and 13: "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner).

•Salle Cortot (tel: 535.92.92).

RECITAL — Feb. 9: Musique Oblique (Schoenberg, Zemlinsky).

•Salle Pleyel (563.07.96).

CONCERTS — Feb. 13 and 14: Orchestre de Paris, Claude Bardon conductor, Ivo Pogorelich piano (Berlioz, Tchaikovsky).

•Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80).

CONCERT—Feb. 10: Quatuor Fine Arts of Chicago (Beethoven, Haydn).

•Théâtre 3 sur 4 (tel: 327.09.16).

RECITAL—Feb. 11: Elena Iakoubovitch guitar, Russian ballads, gypsy songs and poetry (Pushkin, Pasternak).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).

OPERA—Feb. 9: "Tosca" (Puccini).

Feb. 15: "Carmen" (Bizet).

•Metropol (tel: 52.40.80).

ROCK — Feb. 15: Southside Johnny and the Jukes.

•Philharmonie (tel: 54880).

CONCERTS—Feb. 13 and 14: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Tchaikovsky).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 134.04.00).

OPERA — Feb. 9: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 11: "Lulu" (Berg).

Feb. 14: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).

HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).

BALLET — Feb. 11-13, 15: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).

OPERA — *Feb. 11 and* 14: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 12: "Wozzeck" (Berg).

•Staatstheater (tel: 260.32.32).

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OPERA — Feb. 13: "Don Giovani" (Mozart).

GREECE

ATHENS, Nees Morphes (tel: 361.61.65).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 16: "Yiorgos Nikolopoulos."

•Polyplano Gallery (tel: 362.98.22).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 10: "Foula Sakelli."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 28: "Mario Nanni," "Post War Photography."

•Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).

CONCERTS — Feb. 12 and 13: Orchestra e Coro del Teatro Communale, Alain Lombard conductor (Berlioz, Debussy).

OPERA — Feb. 10 and 14: "Attila" (Verdi).

GENOA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.93.29).

OPERA — Feb. 10, 12, 15: "Werther" (Massenet).

MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 28: "New Topics: Young Italian Artists." "Tullio Pericoli."

ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).

CONCERTS — Feb. 9: New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Bartok).

Feb. 10-12: Orchestre dell'Accademia Nazionale de Santa Cecilia, Giuseppe *Sinopoli* conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Mozart, Schubert).

TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).

OPERA — Feb. 12 and 14: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).

VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.99.09).

EXHIBITION — To April 28: "High Fashion: 1950s and '60s."

•Teatro La Fenice (tel: 25191).

BALLET — Feb. 14 and 15: "Le Carnaval" (Fokine, Schumann): "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Balanchine, R. Strauss).

OPERA — Feb. 9: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Azabu Museum of Art (tel: 582.14.10).

EXHIBITION—To Feb. 24: "Ukiyo-E Prints of the Hishikawa School."

•Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11).

CIRCUS — To Feb. 17: Korakuen Great American Circus.

•Matsuoka Museum of Art (tel: 437.27.87).

EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: "Masterpieces of Japanese Paintings and Old Potteries."

•Suntory Museum (tel: 403.08.80).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 11: "The Two Screens of 'Western Princes on Horseback.'"

•Yamatane Museum (tel: 669.40.56).

EXHIBITION — To Mar. 24: "Bequest," Japanese paintings and crafts.

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Salle Garnier (tel: 50.76.54).

OPERA — Feb. 10 and 12: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Print Gallery (tel: 22.42.65).

EXHIBITION — To March 8: "Michiaki Sakamoto."

•Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 76.48.81).

EXHIBITION—To April 15: "Dutch Identity."

•Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).

BALLET — Feb. 9, 10, 13, 15: "Petrushka" (Fokine, Stravinsky).

PORTUGAL

ESTORIL, *Casino (tel: 268.45.21).*

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "Maria Fernanda Amado."

LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (73.51.31).

BALLET — Feb. 9: "Pulcinella" (Sparemblek, Stravinsky), "Return to a Strange Land" (Kylian, Janacek), "Nuages" (Kylian, Debussy).

CONCERTS: Feb. 14 and 15: Gulbenkian Orchestra, Jorge Mester conductor, Ingrid Haebler piano (Mozart).

RECITAL — Feb. 11 and 12: Ingrid Haebler piano (Mozart).

Feb. 13: Haydn Trio (Mozart, Schumann).

•St. Carlos National Theater (tel: 36.84.08).

OPERA—Feb. 10-12: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).

•St. Luis Municipal Theater (tel: 36.53.59).

BALLET — Feb. 9-15: "Serenade" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky), "Le Sacré du Printemps" (TrinCheiras, Stravinsky).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).

EXHIBITION — To April 28: "The Face of Nature: Landscape drawings from the permanent collection."

•Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).

CONERT—Feb. 9: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Trevor Pinnock conductor, Gabriele Sima soprano (Bach, Handel).

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Concert House (tel: 22.18.00).

CONCERTS — Feb. 9: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Hadan Sund conductor (Poulenc).

Feb. 13: Stockholm Chamber Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor, Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schönberg).

Feb. 14: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Jacques Mercier conductor, Alain Meunier cello (Ravel).

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Town Hall (tel: 221.22.83).

CONCERTS — Feb. 10: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmond de Stoutz conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Mozart).

Feb. 13: Town Hall Orchestra, Mello Santi conductor, Christiane Edinger violin (Beethoven, Mozart).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Ree Morton."

•Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60).

New York City Ballet—Feb. 9 and 10: "Harlequinade" (Balanchine, Drigo).

Feb. 14: "Eight Lines" (Robbins, Reich).

•Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 24: "Chinese Painting and Calligraphy."

To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."

•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "Lee Krasner: A Retrospective."

•Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33).

EXHIBITION — To March 3: "The Third Dimension: Sculpture of the New York School."

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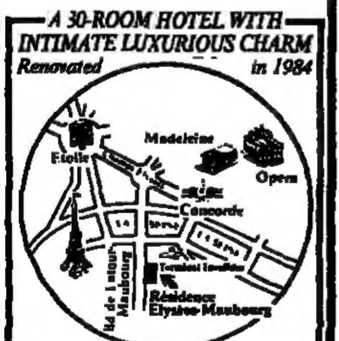

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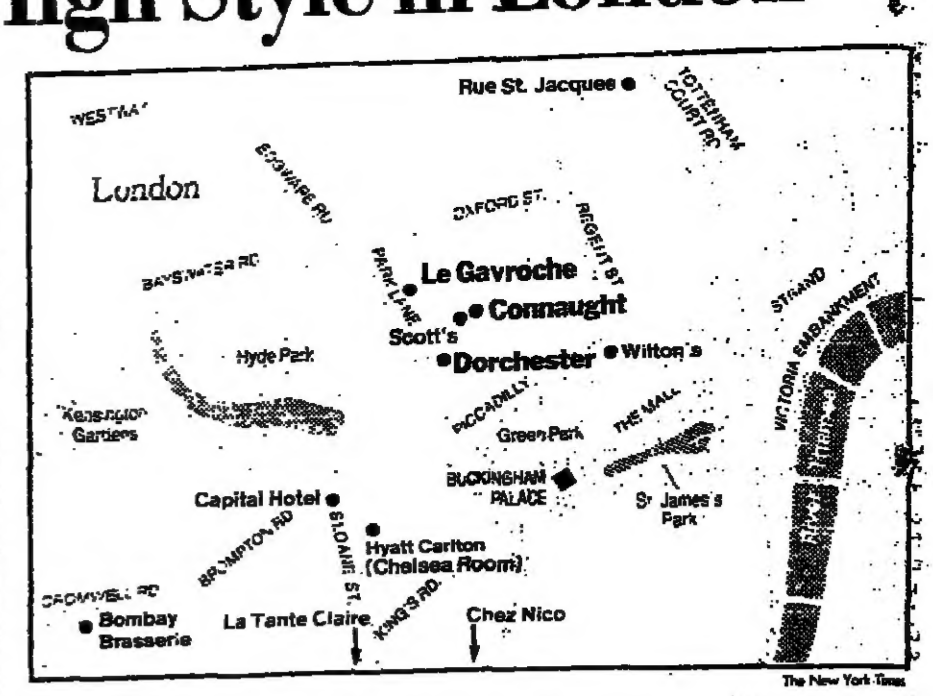
Dining in High Style in London

by R.W. Apple Jr.



The New York Times

LONDON — The last quarter century has been hard on the grand old luxury restaurants of Europe's major cities. The Hostaria dell'Orso in Rome, Maxim's and Lasserre in Paris, the Operakalleren in Stockholm, Sabatini in Florence, the Sacher in Vienna, Horcher in Madrid, Mirabelle in London — all of them still exist, and a few still serve very good food, but none of them can any longer be considered a pacesetter.

One need not look far for an explanation. The old-fashioned gastronomic palaces were owned by *businessmen* who employed chefs to turn out classic dishes and a few unchanging specialties; most of the top tables of today are in restaurants owned by chefs who put a premium on creativity. Very often their places are small, and some are understaffed. As the *true grand luxe* restaurant never was and must never be; many cannot afford, in this era of high wages, the whole panoply of *commis*, waiter, captain, maître d'hôtel and sommelier. And while well appointed, they are seldom opulent in the tradition of 1960.

There are, of course, several exceptions. Taillevent in Paris, considered by many to be the city's greatest restaurant, is owned by Jean-Claude Vrinat, a brilliant front-of-the-house man, not by the chef, Claude Deligne; and the most talked about restaurant on the Côte d'Azur, the Chantecler in the Hôtel Negresco in Nice, has been restored to its prewar glory by a hired hand, the young chef Jacques Maximin.

Egon Ronay, the British gastronome and guidebook editor, estimates that building, outfitting and staffing a truly luxurious restaurant in the Mayfair or Knightsbridge areas of central London would cost something like $3 million before a meal was served. Not surprisingly, not many such places come into being these days, in the British capital or elsewhere.

Two of the best luxury restaurants in London, and a couple of others that come close to the top of the list, are to be found in hotels. Anton Mossiman of the Dorchester, a Swiss, and Michel Bourdin of the Connaught, a Frenchman, are enabled by the resources of their owners to show off their talents in sumptuous settings that they could never have afforded by themselves. For whatever reasons — a dislike for management, a preference for big kitchens, inertia — Messrs. Deligne, Mossiman, Maximin and Bourdin have chosen not to strike out on their own, at least for now.

To my mind, the truly posh establishment is best reserved for special occasions — birthdays, anniversaries, holidays, the one or *two splurges of a trip.* For most people, economics dictate that course; for the rest, a sense of proportion ought to. Nothing is likely to pall faster than a succession of meals in luxury restaurants, by which I mean those that provide sophisticated cooking, *rich and elaborate and often organized in* four or five courses; great wines; costly place settings and surroundings, including a profusion of flowers; and prompt and polished service.

It is intriguing in this connection to notice *the habits of the* proprietors of *superstar* restaurants in France. Last summer, in Eugénie-les-Bains, the night after having served a group of us mere mortals the same Rabelaisian feast he was cooking for the president of France, Michel Guérard asked us to join him for dinner. It could not have been simpler: no cream, no caviar, no foie gras, no lobster, no oysters. Simple foods, simply but beautifully cooked, with a seraphic chocolate mousse at the end. Likewise, on his days off, the elegant Vrinat likes to pop into plebeian bistros like Chez la Vieille, Adrienne Biasin's snuggery on Rue de l'Arbre-Sec.

ALL of this is by way of prelude to answering a question that visitors to London often ask: Where should we go for a really gala evening, no holds barred, wear the glad rags, something to remember, cost really no object?

Only three places come instantly to mind: the Connaught, the Dorchester and Le Gavroche. At none of the three, in my view, is the food as good as at **Chez Nico**, in Battersea on the "wrong" side of the Thames, or at **La Tante Claire** in Chelsea. But both of them, despite such ravishing dishes as the crab and *sole mousseline* with Sauternes sauce at the former and the rabbit with basil and tarragon and morels at the latter, would have to be classified as comfortable rather than swank. Both are too crowded, for one thing. That will change if Nico Ladenis finds the new premises he is seeking in central London, and Pierre Koffmann of La Tante Claire succeeds in taking over the lease of the building next door.

At the **Connaught**, Michel Bourdin, whose grandmother ran a brasserie in Paris, has *had his flirtations* in recent years with nouvelle cuisine, but the backbone of the menu remains as traditional as the frock coats of the captains. Edwardian favorites to match *the mellow paneling* — Irish stew, steak and kidney pie, bread and butter pudding — coexist happily with elaborate dishes from *the classical* French repertory such as the game Chartreuse. In less attentive hands, these things can quickly become routine and even drab, but not here. Bourdin has even managed to persuade the affluent patrons of his regal establishment to order some newer, lighter dishes *such as his rendezvous de pêcheur*, a marriage of the best fish that Billingsgate Market has to offer on any given day.

The grace of Jean-Pierre Chevallier, who manages the restaurant, the sage advice of the sommeliers (delivered in vaguely Hapsburg accents), the names of favored customers of yesteryear still clinging to dishes they favored (oysters Christian Dior, consommé Cole Porter), the elegant dress of one's fellow diners — all of these elements help create a mood of discreet richness that is unmatched in London. (16 Carlos Place W1, tel: 499-7070; MasterCard; about £100, or $115, for two, including tip, tax and a modest bottle of wine. But the cost here, as in other restaurants mentioned, will be much higher if you order classic vintages, as you may be tempted to do.)

Mossiman is up to something completely different in the Terrace Restaurant of the **Dorchester**. If the Connaught is Old Money, even when the accents at some tables owe more to Houston than to Eton, the Terrace is New. At a cost that must have run to around a million dollars, the Dorchester hired Albert Pinto to create a Chinese-modern-romantic decor with a dance floor. Mossiman has developed dishes of inspired simplicity, such as *sole gratinée à l'huile aux herbes* and *médaillons d'agneau aux fleurs de thym.* Recently he has been experimenting with what he calls *cuisine naturelle*, using a minimum of sugar, butter and cream. As an example of pure finesse, it would be hard to match his perfectly poached chicken breast, served with four or five raw vegetables, cut into matchsticks and marinated in lime juice or stock.

One can also order a *menu surprise* that will bring six undisclosed courses to the table, but this can create a problem. It is necessary to leave the choice of wines to the waiter, and on two occasions, even though I had specified that I would like modest ones, I have been served punishingly expensive bottles. *The same thing has happened* to friends, so state your wishes firmly. Another problem here is inconsistency; the whisper in the trade is that Mossiman is peerless as a cook (and, indeed, as a teacher of other cooks), but that he has his problems in managing a brigade of *the size needed to serve* not only the Terrace and the excellent Dorchester Grill, which specializes in modernized English fare, but also room service and the private dining rooms. (Park Lane W1, tel: 629-8888; closed Sunday; American Express, Diners, Visa, Mastercard; about £80 for two.)

> Only three places come instantly to mind for really gala dining in London, no holds barred, cost no object, but a handful of others come close.

Le Gavroche is the showplace of the most successful chain of haute cuisine restaurants in the world — that of the Roux brothers, who own or hold part interest in five other establishments in London, most of them festooned with awards, as well as two in the British countryside, one in northern France and one in California. Former cooks in aristocratic private houses, Albert and Michel Roux are technical geniuses; Albert, who presides at Le Gavroche, starts the careers of his young apprentices by painstakingly teaching them how to fry an egg.

Michelin gives Le Gavroche three stars, an accolade awarded to only one other British restaurant: the Roux brothers' own Waterside Inn at Bray, near Heathrow Airport, where Michel presides. While I think that two would be closer to the mark — Le Gavroche is simply not as good as Girardet in Switzerland or Jamin and Troisgros in France — this is without doubt *the* London restaurant for classic French cooking and service.

Roux makes very, very few mistakes in the kitchen, and the staff in the clublike dining-room responds with appropriate pomp and panache. Among the dishes that linger in my memory are a salad of lobster and wild mushrooms, a woodcock of a quality equal to those served two decades ago at Lucas-Carton in Paris, a braid of red mullet and John Dory, the two fishes served with a chive sauce and an anise-flavored *soufflé Suissesse. The* cheeses, sent from Boulogne by Philippe Olivier and ripened in the restaurant's larder, are the best in the city.

Two minor grumbles: the style verges upon excessive richness, and the wine prices are truly terrifying (some bottles at more *than £700).* (43 Upper Brook Street, W1, tel: 408-0881, closed Saturday, Sunday, major holidays and a week at Christmas; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £120 for two).

IN addition to Chez Nico (129 Queenstown Road, London SW8, tel: 720-6960; Visa; about £70 for two) and La Tante Claire (68 Royal Hospital Road, SW3, tel: 352-6045; American Express, Diners; about £100 for two), there are a few other contenders that, for one reason or another, I have excluded from my very short list of London's best posh places. Here are brief notes on a half-dozen of them:

Bombay Brasserie (140 Gloucester Road SW7, tel: 370-4040; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £40 for two). This airy restaurant with languidly turning overhead fans and wicker chairs, owned by the Taj Hotel chain of India, proves once again that that eating ethnic can be a luxurious experience. The leafy, glass-walled conservatory (ask for a table there when you reserve) is an especially evocative environment in which to savor the subtlety of the work of the chef, Sandip Chaterjee; try, for example, his sautéed crab Malabar with grated coconut, or the fish (pomfret or gray mullet) with fenugreek. The menu includes seafood in the Goan style, spicy Tandoori specialties, Parsee dishes and vegetarian items from Gujarat.

Capital Hotel (22 Basil Street SW3, tel: 589-5171; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £70 for two). David Levin, one of the most skilled of Britain's younger hoteliers, redid his dining room not long ago, discarding the Bauhaus fittings and substituting striped curtains and Louis XIV chairs. The cooking of Brian Turner remains *as it was — rich and refined, with perhaps a* trifle too much imagination on occasion. His piccata of beef with capers, a marquise of white chocolate and various fish dishes show a sure hand that is also evident in the steaks, especially the *côte de boeuf*, from his charcoal *grill. There is an agreeable lack of stuffiness* about the place, which probably has something to do with the outgoing personality of Turner, a Yorkshireman whose father ran a fish-and-chip shop.

Chelsea Room (in the Hyatt Carlton Tower Hotel, 2 Cadogan Place, SW1, tel: 235-5411; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £100 for two). Bernard Gaume, the chef, and Jean Quero, the manager, have slowly and without fanfare built this into a restaurant of suprising quality for a chain hotel. The rather chilly room has recently been made more intimate and redecorated in pastel tones, and Gaume remains a wizard with fish (warm oysters with three sauces, turbot and lobster with cucumbers). Some of the other dishes are less brilliant, to my taste, which is why the Chelsea Room just misses my main list.

Rue St. Jacques (5 Charlotte Street, W1, tel: 637-0222; closed Saturday lunch and Sunday; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard, about £70 for two). Too small, really, to fit into the *grand luxe* category, this new restaurant is nonetheless an elegant setting (huge mirrors, pillow-strewn banquettes) in which to sample the cuisine of Günther Schlender, the German chef. He has the ability *to achieve depth of flavor* without heaviness; witness his fabulous venison consommé and his ethereal lobster mousse flavored with old Armagnac. Vincent Calcerano, the Belgian maître d'hôtel, is an old pro.

Scott's *(20 Mount Street W1, tel: 629-*5248; closed Sunday lunch and major holidays; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £50 for two). Suppose you are in a festive mood, but not too hungry? Make for Scott's — not the respectable but *unexciting main restaurant but the adjacent* oyster bar. A glass or two of champagne, some Colchesters or a few slices of irreproachable smoked salmon or a grilled sole (or even a couple of spoonfuls of one of the half-dozen caviars on offer, in which case double the price estimate above) should solve the problem quite nicely.

Wilton's (55 Jermyn Street, SW1, tel: 629-9955; closed Saturday, Sunday, major holidays and three weeks in July and August; American Express, Diners; about £80 for two). *I know, I know: the cooking is nothing* to shout from the rooftops about, especially in the more complex dishes, and the prices are ludicrously high for simple fare. But Wilton's is the last genuinely Edwardian restaurant left in London, and I love it for its Art Nouveau glass partitions (unchanged in the move from Bury Street), for its bossy waitresses in lab technicians' smocks, for its oysters and soles and baby lobsters and roasted game birds, and above all for the indomitable, octogenarian Mrs. Marks, who once refused to give me a bill when my meal was terminated a few minutes early — there were a few tears of Calvados left in my glass — by a small fire in the kitchen. ■

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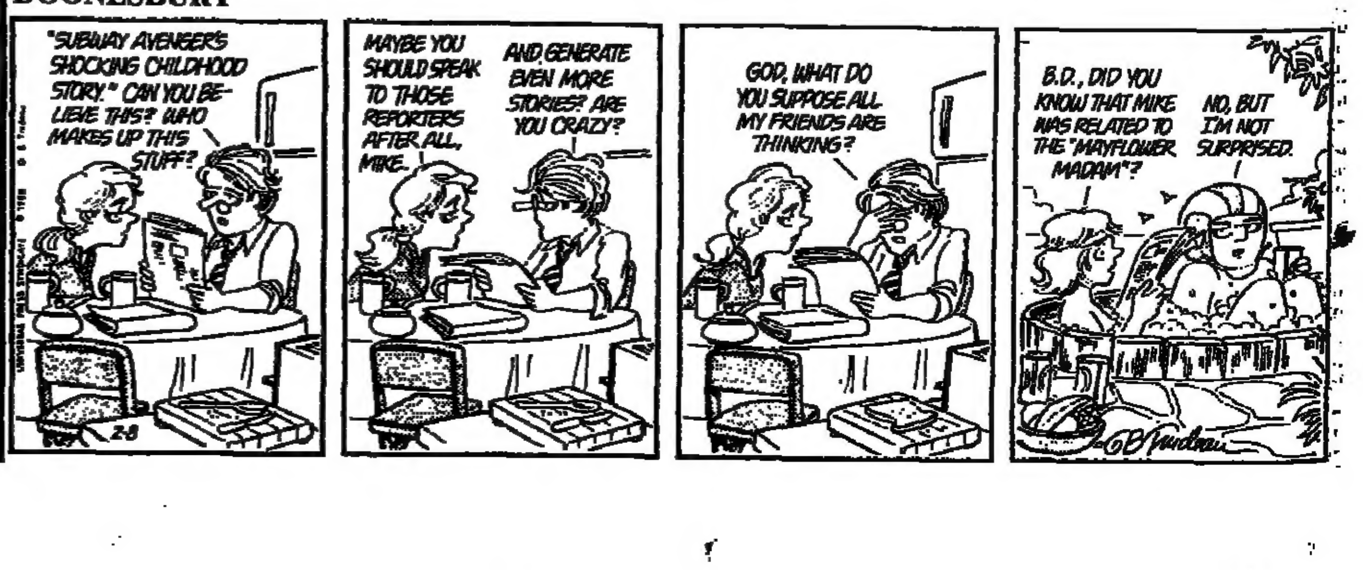
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MAYBE YOU SHOULD SPEAK TO THOSE REPORTERS AFTER ALL, MIKE.
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B.D., DID YOU KNOW THAT MIKE WAS RELATED TO THE "MAYFLOWER MADAM"?
NO, BUT I'M NOT SURPRISED.
GBTrudeau

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

British Rail Pioneers With a New Credit Card

by Roger Collis

LONDON — The cavernous Victorian headquarters of British Rail at Marylebone Station in London is about the last place you would expect innovative marketing programs to be conceived. And yet BR's product development team has broken new ground with its Travel Key charge card, which combines corporate discounts for travel services with frequent-user incentives for individual business travelers. It is significant because it attempts to reconcile the contentious issue of who should benefit from travel incentives, the company or the executive, by offering something to both.

Travel Key is aimed primarily at small- to medium-sized companies by attempting to match the kind of discounts on hotels, restaurants, car rentals and so on that are normally available only to large corporations. These, in turn, are attracted mainly by a first-ever discount on rail travel.

In the 18 months since it was launched in July 1983, 20,000 cards have been sold to more than 8,000 companies (10 percent of the total in the last two months). And with renewals running at 96 percent, it seems set to capture around 10 percent of the British corporate charge-card market (estimated at 300,000 cards) by the end of this year. (The market is now dominated by American Express, 60 percent; Diners Club, 20 percent and Visa/Barclaycard, 10 percent.)

According to Jeffrey Percival, the new product development manager at British Rail, "We estimate that 10 percent of the £40 million [$45 million] going through Travel Key this year will be new business. This will mean a net contribution of about £2 million to £3 million at the bottom line."

This is not a bad achievement for a stuffy, state-owned railroad wallowing in red ink. British Rail expects Travel Key to contribute 10 percent of the £30 million additional revenues targeted for its Intercity (high-speed) service, one-third of which is currently business travel.

There is interest in the concept across the Channel. The Belgian railroad is considering whether to accept Travel Key and may even try to coordinate a similar type of discount card throughout the European rail network. This would be a remarkable endeavor, given the conservatism of national railroads. It was only last June that the Belgians accepted charge cards, and then only for international travel. And the West German railroad, the DBB, has yet to do so.

According to Percival, British Rail has been approached by several of the smaller British airlines that would like to join Travel Key. Talks have been held with Dan-Air, he says, but they would first like to link up with a carrier the size of British Caledonian or British Airways.

Travel Key is available now only to companies and individuals trading as a corporate entity. It comes with two options: an "Authorized User" card costing £25 a year intended to be issued from a central stock within the company, and a "Named User" card costing £12.50 a year and £7.50 for six cards or more. Both types of card carry discounts on travel services, but only the Named User card entitles the holder to personal benefits that are clocked up on expenditure on rail travel.

Discounts include 5 percent on rail tickets (the rate for Authorized User cards was reduced to 2.5 percent on Jan. 1), 15 percent on Godfrey Davis Europcar rental, 10 percent on rooms at 190 hotels in Britain and 10 percent off in participating restaurants.

Named User cards also get a 15 percent discount on private health insurance and free personal accident insurance. There are also discounts on language-learning aids, office equipment, translation and secretarial services and computer facilities. Cardholders are invoiced monthly. Invoices for Named Users can be sent either to the company or directly to the individual.

Personal incentives can be claimed as soon as one of the six expenditure "bands" is reached during the 12-month validity of the card. For example, a card holder who has spent £300 can either opt for a free first-class ticket for two to any mainland train station in Britain, or accumulate expenditure to the £1,400 level. This brings a free weekend break for two, with boat and hotel accommodation, in Amsterdam or Paris. There is also a £50 bonus given once a year toward a first-class return rail ticket to any destination in mainland Britain.

Travel Key has had its share of hiccups. British Rail implicitly acknowledges that the Authorized User card was a mistake. They are playing it down in their promotion and would like to abandon it altogether. The reason is that a large number of companies — which tend to be hostile to personal incentives to executives — had simply bought one card and lodged it with their travel agent to get the 5 percent discount on rail travel.

BR combines discounts and user incentives

This has meant a loss for British Rail, which has been unable to persuade these companies to take out Named User cards. British Rail has compounded the problem by reducing the discount on Authorized User cards to 2.5 percent. The travel manager of one company said he would retaliate by buying one Named User card and using it for all members of his company. The Institute of Travel Managers in Britain (which is affiliated with the International Business Travel Association) is having a showdown with British Rail on Feb. 11 in London.

"We do not like frequent-user programs," says Peter Long, travel manager of Rowntree Macintosh Ltd. "There is a temptation for individual executives to make unnecessary journeys just to boost their total expenditure. This is something we don't need."

Kathryn Yates, travel manager of Yorkshire Imperial Alloys, another big firm, is also irate. "When British Rail introduced Travel Key, all our executives got information about it except me."

This highlights another problem. "There's nothing in Travel Key for us," complains a leading travel agent in London. "We feel that British Rail is undermining our client base by getting hold of individual executives' names and using Travel Key as a direct marketing tool." His view is held by several of his colleagues.

But this is precisely what British Rail has in mind. Although travel agents get their commission, they do not put a lot of effort into promoting travel by rail in Britain. British Rail seems to be settling on the smaller company executive as a core loyalty group.

Percival reports there are plans to extend Travel Key's range of services (the first airport-style executive lounge is due to open at King's Cross station here this month) and expects hotel and car rental expenditure to be included in the incentive program — although British tax authorities are making ominous noises.

An alternative strategy may be to promote Travel Key directly to individuals instead of to their companies. This would mean that executives could buy the card themselves and use it for company travel. This could raise a moral issue: whether or not to pass on the discount for rail travel to the company when submitting expense accounts. ■

Aphrodite

Continued from page 5

traces of the first Minoan settlement in Asia Minor and, perhaps, the burial place of what was considered the most beautiful statue of antiquity, the nude Aphrodite of Praxiteles, which now exists only in some 50 copies.

Miss Love's reputation as the appositely named apostle of Aphrodite has had its odd side effects. When Revlon opened its new complex in New Jersey, they told her they looked upon it as a temple of beauty and asked her fill a time capsule with suitable objects. Her choices ranged from sweet corn seeds to a Bill Blass cotton shirt ("because 100 percent cotton is already so rare") to a model of Concorde and a swatch of mink ("I wanted a mink coat but no one would give me one"). She also included bottles of Coca Cola and beer "because I'd give anything to taste ancient Egyptian beer or Greek or Roman wine."

"The capsule's supposed to be opened in 500 years but they're thinking of checking on it in the year 2000," she says.

Intuitive and unconventional but highly professional, Iris Love has been called the last of the romantic archaeologists. "I believe in the seeds of truth that exist in every Greek myth," she says. "I believe everything is possible, I believe no theory denies another."

She describes herself as a pagan and, knowing the gods are captious, is careful not to offend them. "I have a feeling of respect for the powers that exist. I would never wish to tempt or go beyond them. I am very much aware of the Greek word hubris. Hubris will be punished by the gods."

So as not to tempt fate, she never says she is going to do something. "Instead, I say I hope to do something. I will do it if it's possible." One must understand that if she says "I might go" or "If I go," she is in fact saying "I am going." Her view of life, and of grammar, as peculiarly conditional, can make her hard to follow and sometimes impossible to find. She is always late and was even born a month after she was due. "So many unexpected things happen," she explains.

Although she gives lectures and has a non-teaching assistant professorship at Long Island University, she has in a sense been marking time since the Knidos excavations were interrupted. She has missed a couple of deadlines on her autobiography, which was to be called "Love Among the Ruins" and now is just called "Ruins."

"I don't like that title," she says, "because they aren't ruins. They are what one learns from and grows from. History seems boring to people but to me it's the most exciting word I know." ■

The Sun King

Continued from page 5

is at least one indispensable piece of evidence in the show. This is the famous tapestry, made from a design by Charles Lebrun, that shows Louis XIV making a formal visit to the Gobelins factory not long after it had been reorganized. Needless to say, the best possible face is put upon the multifarious activity that was going on, and we sense that the king was really looking each piece over, not just going through the motions.

Yet, it has to be said that in the exhibition itself we do not get to see much of what went on, either at the Gobelins or elsewhere, as a result of the king's policies. Even if we allow that much of the silver was melted down at a later stage in his reign to beef up the exchequer, it remains true that in the decorative arts, as in painting, this is not a very distinguished exhibition. Nor is it an especially rational one, if we consider the place accorded to Rouen faience, which Louis XIV never showed any signs of liking especially, as against the dearth of grander objects.

Altogether "The Sun King" reminds us that an exhibition of ideas is altogether a tricky undertaking. It calls not only for the exercise of a sustained and luminous intelligence but for a total generosity on the part of essential lenders. Where neither is present, a forlorn adventure results. Who would have foreseen, for example, that one of the most rewarding exhibits in "The Sun King" would be a little painting by an unidentified artist of a Parisian playing-card factory? Great art it is not, but it has precisely the immediacy, the sense of something seen clearly and set down well, that is lacking from so much else in the show. ■

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Munich: Secret Capital of the Germans

by James M. Markham

Munich's spires: Alter Peter, Frauenkirche, Rathaus and Heilige Geist-Kirche.

MUNICH — A dewy orange disk, the sun, was pasted in the sky over the white Nymphenburg Palace, which glowed in the snow like some Central European Taj Mahal. Out on the bumpy ice of the canal old men hunched over their curling stones — with long straight handles adorned with colored tassels to distinguish the teams — grunting and calling out in the choppy Bavarian idiom as the opposing stones clacked off one another, spinning into the snowbanks. In the middle distance — the scene seemed an updated version of a Brueghel oil that might hang in Munich's Alte Pinakothek — children scampered about with hockey sticks, chattering merrily. On a stretch of shoveled ice unto herself, a sleek woman in a big hat was trying to get the hang of a new-looking pair of skates (or was it skating itself?), making cautious, mincing steps; the seat of her leather pants was dusted with snow, hinting at setbacks in this wobbly enterprise.

It was a winter snapshot of Munich, one that has been taken before and one that will be taken again. It was an image of enjoyment, of pleasure in recurring ritual, which is maybe the secret charm of the city called the secret capital of Germany, the city that large numbers of Germans admit regularly in opinion polls is the most sympathetic to them and the one where they would like to live if they didn't live at home. For Munich is a paradox, at once the most prosperous, go-ahead city in West Germany and the most hedonistic — not crassly sybaritic in the manner of the antiseptic sex strips that have brought notoriety to quarters of Hamburg or Frankfurt, but gently, with tradition, panache and class. A Munich gentleman relates that an outsider once asked him the purpose of his men's social club, founded in 1858. "None at all," he answered, mock somber. The spirit is called "Liberalitas Bavarica." A lay translation: "Live and let live."

When non-Bavarian Germans come here, it is with the aim of relaxing as they perhaps never do in Bielefeld, not growing agitated if they are late for appointments or if somebody gets their title (Herr Doktor, Herr Professor, Herr Oberregierungsdirektor) askew. Horst Vetten, a Düsseldorf-born writer transplanted to Bavaria, sums up the change: "It is completely 'out' not to have time. The midlife crisis has been out for a long time. Stress is no longer a status symbol. The new status symbol: One has time."

Americans, too, have discovered the city's take-it-easy allure, and long ago converted the boisterous beer-swilling Oktoberfest, or at least corners of it, into a Yankified event. The besotted American in lederhosen is a fond autumn cliché.

"The image of Munich in America," says a tourist official with a frown, "is linked to beer and Oktoberfest. The city fathers are not too happy about this beer image." The city fathers are, however, plenty happy that strong-dollar Americans are the single largest contingent of foreign visitors.

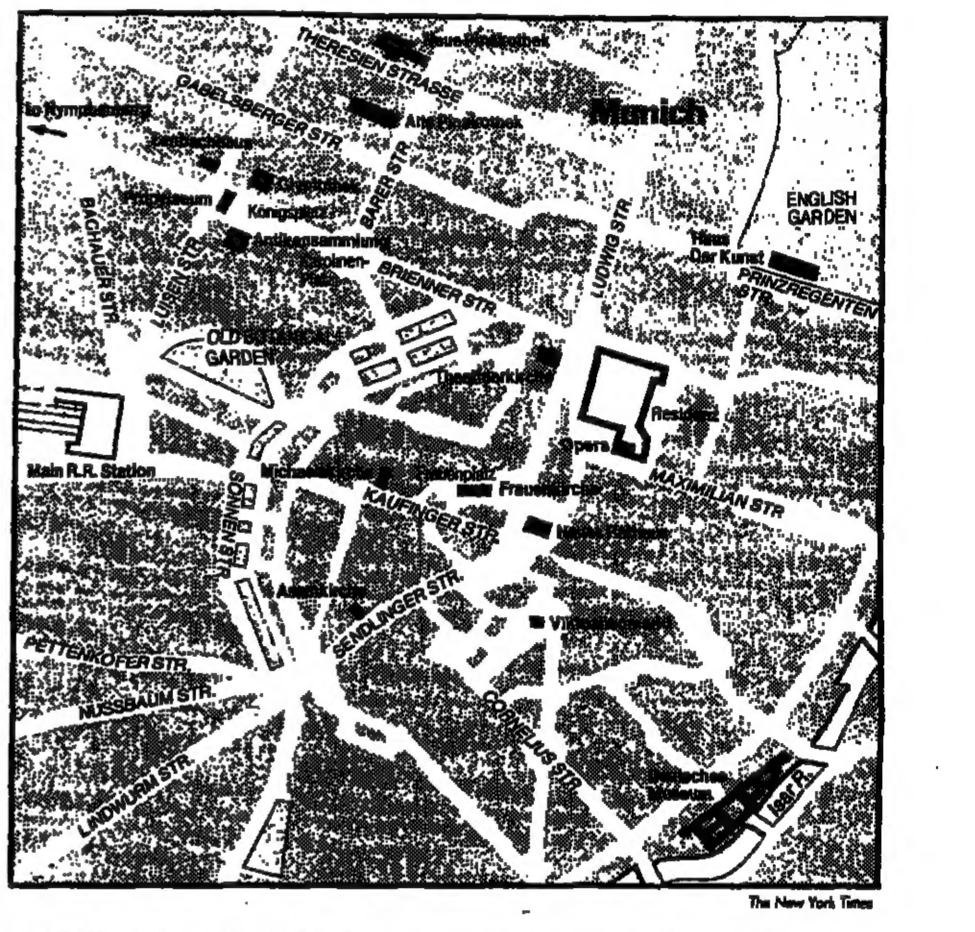
Asked to explain their singularity, the Bavarians tell you that they are really Celts, or Celto-Romans, a jollier and more anarchic lot than the Germanic tribes who picked up some of the northern pieces of the fallen Roman Empire. "Sharp-eyed essayists, if not straitlaced historians, have always seen the Celtic streak in the Bavarian character," says Benno Hubensteiner, a professor at Munich's stately university. As Celtic traits he cites "fancifulness, the joy in rich forms, the joy of going one better, of quarreling and brawling, the weakness for noble horses."

As Luther's Reformation swept over Germany, the doughty duchy of Bavaria stood firm in its Catholic faith, and its durable Wittelsbach dynasty went on, with help from Italian craftsmen, to turn its little capital, Munich, into a Baroque masterpiece. The historian Jacob Burckhardt pronounced the sumptuous gardens and theater of the Nymphenburg Palace "the most splendid Rococo to be found on earth, and superior in invention and elegance to the state rooms of Versailles."

The absorption of stoutly Catholic Bavaria into Bismarck's Protestant-minded Reich is still regarded by local patriots with the same sense of betrayal and loss that some Alabamans muster for the defeat of the Confederacy. In the 19th century Munich lost out to Berlin, and to this day outsiders are deprecatingly called "Prussians," fast-talking city slickers who think they can pull fast ones on the native bumpkins. A lingering feeling of inferiority hides behind Bavarian resentments of "northerners," and some trace it to an inculcated shame about the vowel-gulping Bavarian dialect, which young Bavarians are taught in school to consider lowlier than High German. Helmut Dotterweich, a courtly Munich author, recounts how at the end of the war a barefoot northern German refugee appeared at a Bavarian village. "She was much poorer than all the farmers, but she immediately achieved status because she could talk so fast and in High German," he says.

THE magic of Munich is that, while becoming utterly cosmopolitan, it has not yanked up its rustic roots. It remains a small town, where the Viktualienmarkt, the lush green vegetable and herb market, is a living thing, not sustained artificially as amusing folklore. "When the women of the Viktualienmarkt dance at carnival," remarks Mayor Georg Kronawitter, "they do it because they like to, not because they are paid to do so by city hall. They really like it — and those really are the women of the Viktualienmarkt who are dancing." The sartorial elegance of the city — the long-limbed women in their sloping hats and long capes, the men in their loden coats and broad-brimmed fedoras — bespeaks, too, the taste of a horsy gentry.

"Munich has never really become a big city," says August Everding, a "Prussian" who for two decades has infused his ebullient spirit into the city's opera and theater. "It does not have the uncharm of the big city — and yet in the arts only New York overtakes it. And the folklore here does not slide so quickly into kitsch, because it is indigenous. Folklore was not discovered in order to draw tourists to Munich."



The New York Times

The Bavarians are nostalgically fond of the Wittelsbach dynasty, which held its kingdom together for seven centuries, so after the monarchy was deposed in 1918 in favor of a republican form of government they drew up some regulations to make sure the former royal family would not tumble altogether from the style to which it had become accustomed. Wittelsbach privileges include a free box at the magnificent opera — "and it's never empty," says Everding — and the right to throw parties and receptions at Nymphenburg and other former royal palaces.

These are the peaks of Munich's highly eclectic social season. Prince Franz of Bavaria presides over some of these occasions, where he is unblushingly addressed as Royal Highness. (Only the republican-minded Social Democrats boycott these events, though many confess they would love to come if it wouldn't get them in trouble with the party.) There is, however, nothing archaic about the prince, a quick-eyed art collector who spends a good deal of his time in New York, where he is chairman of the Museum of Modern Art's International Council of patrons.

Most of the Wittelsbachs cleave to an aristocratic low profile in Munich, but a few have broken splashily into the private sector — like Prince Luitpold, who sells his Royal Bavarian Beer in England. Other uprooted nobility from Eastern Europe cultivate a more conspicuous social life among Munich's fast-moving "Schickeria" — the "people" section of the tabloid Abendzeitung breathlessly follows their doings in the city's salons and restaurants and on the ski slopes of St. Moritz.

A republican, though, is the real king of the Free State of Bavaria. Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's curmudgeonly minister-president, incarnates the "national" character: gruff, witty, sly, quick to anger, prone to verbal explosions (with no follow-through), suspicious of outsiders — in short, what the people of Munich call a *Grantler*.

"The Grantler," Strauss once explained, "is really the expression of the Ur-Münchener, but he can easily convert himself into a warm conversation partner when he meets with an open, heartfelt attitude." Strauss' standard posture is that of the outraged Bavarian farmer who can't believe what foolishness is going on in Bonn — and who would love to go up there and fix it but has too much to do down on the farm.

But Munich's civic fairy tale has a dirty little secret — a rarely acknowledged debt to Berlin and all those frightful, uptight "Prussians." The scope of Munich's postwar boom would not have been thinkable without the isolation of West Berlin, girdled by divisions of Soviet troops, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of eastern Germans to Bavaria. If Munich is now the publishing capital of West Germany, it is because of Berlin's decline and the falling of Leipzig to the Red Army; if Siemens, Osram, Allianz have their headquarters here it is because their industrial captains pulled them out of Berlin. The same is true of the film industry, which moved from the Reich capital to the secret capital after the war. Munich's university, too, is top-heavy with Prussian professors. The city's star soccer club, F.C.

Among some old Munich families — the ones who root for the second-division soccer club 1860 München because it has deeper roots than flashy, upstart F.C. Bayern — it is fashionable to bemoan the de-Bavarianizing of the city. "One always has the feeling that we are being so Prussianized," says Helmut Dotterweich, the author, musing that perhaps the true, undiluted Bavarian spirit can only be found down in Salzburg or in the South Tirol, where they talk funny, too. (A mourning of bygone ways is an old tradition. At the end of World War II, Karl Valentin, a Munich cabaret comedian, was wandering among the ruins of the city's shattered victory arch. "Hasn't been much in use lately, has it?" he muttered.

But creative talent has always lived in some tension with its charming, bourgeois Munich environment. In this century, Munich's most renowned native novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger, is a dead prophet without honor in the city. His 1930 classic, "Success," is a bitter parody of Munich's small-town mores. He died in Los Angeles in 1958.

In panegyric writing on the city, it is customary to cite the glowing testimonials of Thomas Mann, who loved Munich. But by 1926 Mann sensed another, meaner spirit welling up in his adopted town and, in a little-remembered and rarely quoted speech, denounced the poisoning of its tolerance by "anti-Semitic nationalism and God knows what sinister stupidities."

MUNICH, Mann said, had been transformed into Germany's "bastion of reaction" and had become "a stupid, the truly stupid city." Jürgen Kolbe, an uprooted Saxon and Munich's culture minister, likes to evoke this bitter Mann oration to warn the citizenry against smugness. "The biggest danger in Munich is the prevailing self-satisfaction with the good and agreeable situation here," says Kolbe.

For some, a monument to these dangers is the mammoth, red-brick, almost-finished Gasteig, a multipurpose cultural center that the city has built above the banks of the Isar River. Conceived as a kind of Lincoln-Pompidou center that would make the world notice Munich's cultural pre-eminence in West Germany, the Gasteig is just nearing completion; its main function will be to provide a badly needed concert hall, but making the whole thing a living institution will be a challenge. Some culture critics worry that Munich already has a surplus of "hardware" — 20,000 high culture seats must be filled every night — and not enough "software," that is, creative energy going into new plays and new ideas.

It is hard to be troubled by such considerations, shall we say, on a summer day jogging through the English Garden, which tends to be dotted with naked sun bathers and families swaying along with their baby carriages. Or sitting in Schumann's having a beer with bright young movie people out to conquer the world. Or savoring a meal at Aubergine, maybe the best restaurant in Germany. Or being swept up in a 40-minute ovation for Pavarotti at the opera. Liberalitas Bavarica. Live and let live. Most cities would be overjoyed to be burdened with what Munich construes as problems. ■

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An Oktoberfest scene.

Martine Franck, Magnum

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Council in Abeyance

President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers is teetering on one leg. Mr. Reagan, who is contemptuous of economists, has failed to fill two vacancies. The council that issued its annual report on Tuesday has only one member left. Whose views does it represent? If Mr. Reagan means to have a council, as he says he does, then why the delay in having one?

The report, appended to a briefer statement by the president, was signed by two members, William Niskanen and William Poole. But that was two weeks ago, the day before Mr. Poole left office. Predictably, the report justifies the spectrum of administration policies. It deals inconclusively with sticky problems like the foreign trade deficit and the high value of the dollar. That is understandable. But the report and the presidential statement also wander into mysterious territory on two subjects, the Federal Reserve Board and the elderly.

On the Fed, the presidential statement, backed by a lecture in the companion report, complains about monetary tightness in the 1981-82 recession and again last summer. It asserts that the administration will "cooperate closely" with the Fed in defining and carrying out monetary policy. That is the broadest hint yet that it wants to invade the Fed's statutory independence. The threat is unwarranted, coming from a president who will be remembered for mismanaging fiscal policy and thus greatly complicating the Fed's operations.

On the elderly, the council undercuts a tenet of the new budget: that Social Security is untouchable. In a special chapter the council says the elderly are no longer a "relatively disadvantaged group." The incomes of elderly families are about equal to those of younger families, it says, and the poverty rate among the elderly is lower than in the population. A clear implication is that a one-year freeze in Social Security cost-of-living increases is not as unthinkable as Mr. Reagan maintains. A president serious about tough budget cuts should have proposed this one.

Is the administration serious about any of this? Last fall Mr. Reagan thought of abolishing the council, probably because of the advice it kept pressing on him: Take the budget deficit seriously; recognize that taxes may have to be raised. Martin Feldstein, then chairman, contributed to national awareness by taking his case to the public. That offended a White House engrossed in the re-election campaign. But in the end the president decided to keep the council. At a time when record budget and trade deficits pose huge threats to the economy, that is surely the right decision. When will Mr. Reagan act on it?

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Time for Farm Reform

It comes packaged as a way to reduce federal spending, but it is really an overdue proposal to reduce the unproductive role of government in America's most productive industry: agriculture. The cuts in farm subsidies that President Reagan seeks would save an estimated $16 billion over three years. More important in the long run, they would create a more profitable, more competitive farm industry capable of feeding the world at lower prices.

If America's agriculture is so productive, why are so many of its farmers hurting badly? Here are several reasons:

Trade distortions. Corn, soybean and wheat farmers depend heavily on sales abroad. But the dollar's high exchange rate has made their products about a third more expensive since 1980 and given a big edge to efficient competitors in Canada, Brazil, Argentina and Australia. Making matters worse are the heavy government subsidies to inefficient farmers in Europe, which create surpluses on a continent that should be a major food importer.

Swollen debts and high interest rates. Many farmers borrowed billions to buy land at inflated prices in the 1970s, when crop failures created world food shortages. Therefore many farms that generate a healthy cash flow even at currently depressed world prices are unable to cover their monthly mortgage payments.

Hidden inefficiencies. The 300,000 large, mechanized farms that yield about 70 percent of America's farm output are models of efficiency. But the two million farms producing the other 30 percent are too small to stay afloat without help. Even with government subsidies, these farms taken together yield no net income. Some have become vacation homes for the rich; most are the homesteads of poor people who must earn their living elsewhere.

America's traditional farm programs, designed to support a minimum price for farm products, help deeply indebted farmers meet their monthly bills. But overall the aid does more harm than good. The supports set minimum prices for exports: no farmer would sell abroad for a lower price than at home. But at current, inflated dollar exchange rates, the price support level is well above the cost of producing the same crops abroad. As a result, other countries have put more land into cultivation, reducing America's share in world markets and making American farmers ever more dependent on government help.

The only argument for price supports is that they let struggling small farms stay in business. But why should the majority of Americans pay billions to support a minority's 19th-century vision of the pastoral life? Even if that were a sound objective, the current programs are hardly the way to achieve it. Since price support subsidies are distributed in proportion to output, only a small fraction of the money ever reaches small farmers.

In his first term President Reagan behaved like his predecessors, preaching free enterprise in Washington but playing sugar daddy on the north forty. His response to a collapse in world food prices in the early 1980s was to protect farmers with a $19 billion subsidy in 1983, the costliest support program in history.

Now the administration proposes to retreat from those subsidies over a period of several years, eventually leaving supports that would be only a temporary cushion against the most precipitous decline in farm prices. And, equally important, it would limit the amount of subsidy going to any single farmer.

A year ago such a reform seemed politically unthinkable. It may still be. But if serious reform is ever to occur, the time is now. Farm subsidies plainly are not working as intended. Even farmers are beginning to see that.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Shoowops and Doowahs

Writing in the British weekly New Scientist recently, David Osselton debunked the notion — "widely believed, even among scientists and mathematicians" — that if enough monkeys were set to tapping away at enough typewriters, they would in time produce all the works of Shakespeare. Mr. Osselton says the numbers involved would be so stupendous that the planet probably could not generate enough energy for the animals to accomplish this deed.

In fact just such an endeavor has been attempted. "The Shakespeare Project," as it was known, was quietly set in motion in the early 1950s under the terms of a bequest made by an eccentric billionaire. Some 40,000 rhesus monkeys were put to work banging away on Remington portables in a converted aircraft hangar in southern California.

The project proceeded as expected for a time, and by 1957 the monkeys had produced entire acts from "Henry IV, Part 2" and "Julius Caesar," as well as a scene from "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." Then one day a human attendant excitedly yanked from one of the typewriters a sheet of paper on which a monkey had typed a single line — "Sha bop sha bop sha bang alang ding dong" — and took it to a recording studio, where it was incorporated into a popular song that sold 2 million records. The next day there was a bunch of bananas next to every typewriter. So began a steady flow of "shoowop shoowops," "doowahs" and similar expressions accounting for about 15 percent of the lyrics in what are now considered seminal works in rock music.

Since then the monkeys have not produced another line of Shakespeare, but there have poured forth with statistical inevitability dozens of scripts for movies, situation comedies and television dramas filled with treachery, lust and greed that have enthralled millions of viewers; romantic novels; scenarios for rock videos; the text of a $95 coffee-table book on the Flemish masters; a financial newsletter; a successful syndicated column; and, you may by now suspect, an editorial or two.

Mr. Osselton is right when he says, "Obviously . . . there is no earthly chance of generating a literary work by any such random process." But a work does not have to be literary to put bananas on the table.

Mr. Osselton is also right when he concludes that monkeys certainly could not produce all of Shakespeare's works. But then neither could Shakespeare, in this market.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

FROM OUR FEB. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Edison Battery Tested in Tram

NEW YORK — Thomas A. Edison's new storage battery, installed in a tramway car, was again officially tested [on Feb. 6] by local railway officials. The car ran smoothly from 59th to 125th street, climbing several steep grades. After the test, Mr. Lynch, manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, observed: "The problem of the storage battery is solved, though several minor improvements are necessary." The battery will be subjected to every test, in all kinds of weather, and against all difficulties in the course of the next month. If these prove satisfactory, batteries will be installed in the crosstown tramway cars, which — strange relics of the past — are drawn by horses and are the object of ridicule by visitors to the metropolis.

1935: Hope for Russo-American Ties

WASHINGTON — The present Russo-American tension is merely a passing phase which will be followed by a more realistic attitude and an eventual solution of the differences, in the opinion of neutral diplomatic observers. The basic difficulty, apparently, was the recent attempt to solve simultaneously the financial and commercial problems, whereas the broad trend of Russo-American relations will probably resemble the long and complex Russo-British and Russo-French negotiations. The current stagnation contrasts with the roseate early expectations that hundreds of millions of dollars in trade would automatically follow recognition of Russia. American exports to Russia in 1934 were only $14,866,000, compared with $8,743,000 in 1933.

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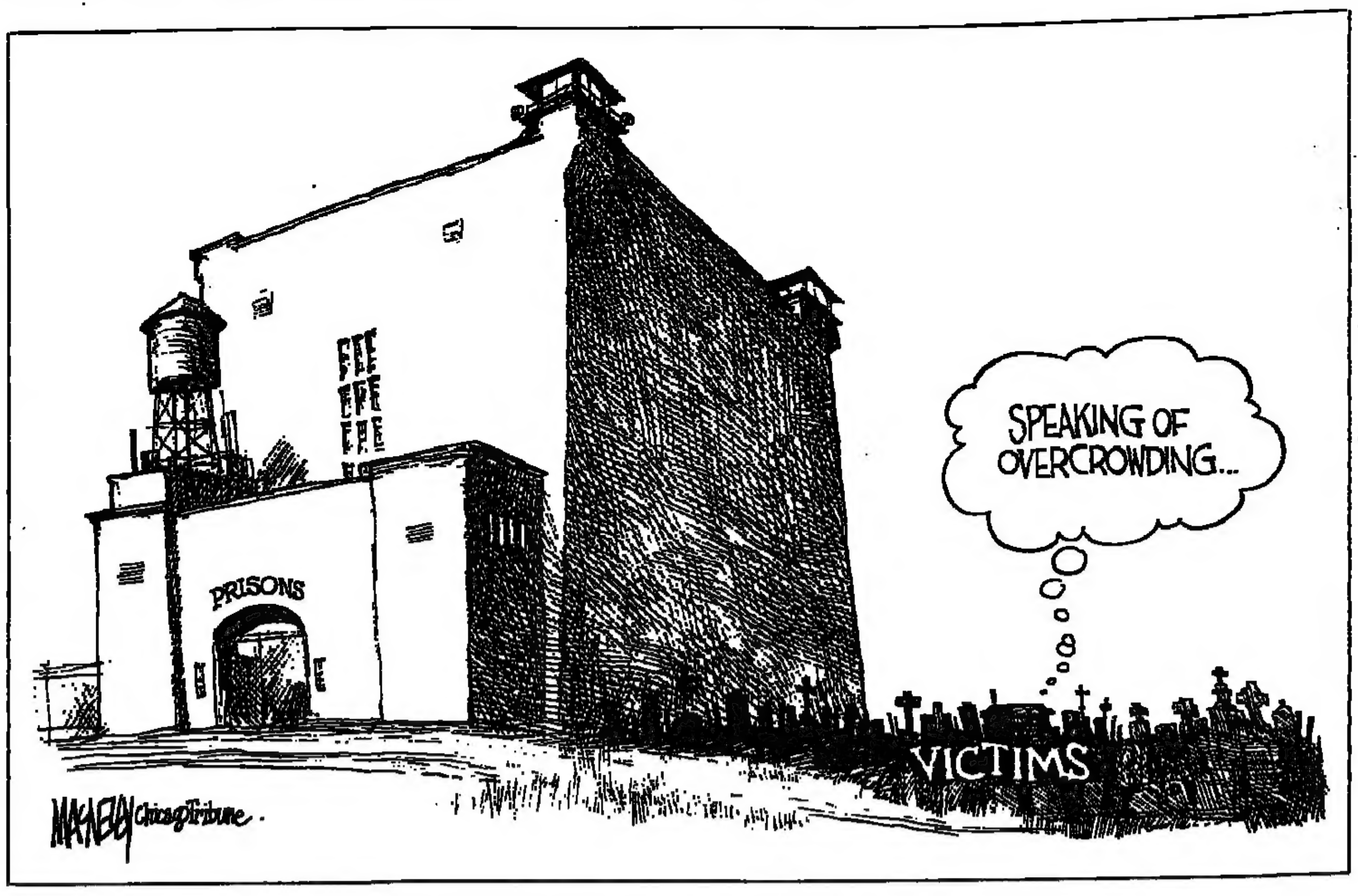

Watching as a South Korean Democrat Goes Home

By Patt Derian

WASHINGTON — From time to time an individual steps forward and, risking life and fate, rivets our attention on the idea of democracy. Kim Dae Jung, the brilliant and charismatic South Korean leader, has performed that task in the past and is in the process of doing it again.

A year ago Mr. Kim announced his intention to end his exile in the United States by returning to South Korea. Because President Chun Doo Hwan and his murdered predecessor both made efforts to end Mr. Kim's political career by ending his life, Mr. Kim's announcement provoked a long, public, international discussion. The discourse has reached the moment of denouement: On Wednesday Mr. Kim began his journey home.

What will become of him? He is a democrat. He believes that his country will not be strong or stable until its citizens are relieved of government repression and are able to choose their own leaders. Through his oratory and political skills he is able to energize people, evoke the vision of a free society, outline a program for the future.

Mr. Chun, using a two-track approach, is trying to persuade the world that he has already fulfilled those goals. At home he has stifled dissent, created two "opposition" parties that take orders from the government and barred the strongest politicians from any political activity. Internationally he will soon be paying a return state visit to America to get the American flag of approval wrapped around himself again. He is also hosting the Asian summer games and the next Summer Olympics, and he hopes to begin discussions with North Korea.

With all that as background, Mr. Chun wanted Mr. Kim to stay away. And there is a recent ominous precedent for concern. Dictatorships are not fastidious when it comes to dealing with democratic rivals. The last time that was demonstrated, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was seen lying in his own blood, shot in the back of the head minutes after his arrival at Manila airport in the Philippines.

Mr. Kim puts democracy's question: What is to be done, and by whom, to avoid another major disaster for democracy?

There is a companion question that he does not ask: What is to be done, and by whom, to prevent another disaster for Mr. Kim?

Locked up at home or in prison, he would be, in a way, quite similar to Mr. Aquino dead on the tarmac: Both countries' citizens would be deprived of their strength, skills and leadership.

Democracy does not need another martyr. At the 11th hour the White House bestirred itself. It is said to have obtained assurances that Mr. Kim would be neither killed nor jailed — at least not before Mr. Chun meets Mr. Reagan. The plan seems to be to put him on ice by keeping him under house arrest and forbidding political activity.

Until Washington speaks with clarity and conviction about its intention that Mr. Kim should live in the same safety and freedom in his home country as he did in the United States, both are in serious question. And in a situation such as this, American silence is read as assent.

South Korea's government could, and may, make all the conjecture and concern about Mr. Kim's future disappear in an instant by issuing a public statement that he returns without any threat to his liberty and is expected to resume his activities in the life of his country.

But Mr. Kim is in jeopardy because his government seems to be in disarray. Washington speaks obliquely for it; it does not speak for itself, and is unable to end the criticism implicit in every discussion of the possibilities. There is menace in weakness and indecision. The upshot is that Kim Dae Jung stands bravely for his principles at the edge of the abyss. And democracy stands — for what?

The writer, who served as assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs during the Carter administration, is accompanying Kim Dae Jung on his return to South Korea. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Something Fishy Is Going On in Pinochet's Chile

By Barbara Koeppel

NEW YORK — There is something rotten in Chile.

On Feb. 2 the country's military rulers renewed the state of siege that they had imposed in early November — the very day Ronald Reagan was re-elected. This time they cited "domestic commotion." Before, it was terrorists who were threatening the country's order and calm. Force, the leadership now declared, must be met with force.

In a stroke, massive repression was unleashed. Troops swooped on slums in pre-dawn raids, hunting, they said, for criminals. Thousands of people were rounded up and hundreds were sent into internal exile.

Political and human rights offices were ransacked and the press was silenced: Six of seven opposition publications that had become a forum for dissent and a key element in the national protests were instantly shut. Radio and even pro-government mainstream newspapers were muzzled, forbidden to print or to broadcast political news or anything that would "create alarm."

That terrorism and commotion exist is fact and few Chileans doubt it. When the anti-terrorist law was decreed last June, bombs were set off at power stations and outside banks in Santiago. Responsibility was claimed by a radical group, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, that believes the general and his government must be overthrown by force and sabotage.

In a large number of cases, however, it is not too clear who are the terrorists and who causes the commotion. Consider the following cases that occurred last year.

- In May a couple were picked up by police, beaten and tortured until unconscious. The husband awoke in front of an electrical tower just in time to see an ignited fuse. He dragged himself away but his wife was not so fortunate: The bomb exploded, killed her and heavily damaged the installation. Unaware that the husband had escaped, the authorities announced on television that a woman terrorist had died while placing explosives. Alerted by the husband, the Catholic Church's human rights office hid him, publicized the real story and arranged for him to leave Chile.
- In September a bomb exploded in a church in the southern city of Punta Arenas. Church people entered soon after the blast and found the body of a man whose identity cards revealed as a lieutenant in the army branch connected with the CNI, Chile's intelligence unit.
- In October police forced a nurse midwife out of her car in Santiago and drove it away. Authorities to whom she complained said she would get it back soon. After it reappeared a few days later, it was destroyed by a bomb police claimed was planted by terrorists.

And in a practice which is by now commonplace, police deposit guns, ammunition and revolutionary literature in someone's home, usually in a slum. Next they call in the state-controlled television crews to film the cache and announce that terrorists' arms were discovered and the guilty have been arrested.

Most Chileans now doubt that the bulk of such acts are the work of the groups the government calls terrorists. Moreover, observers say that the state of siege was invoked to thwart not terrorism but the increasingly organized and successful protests against General Pinochet's regime. "These, and not the terrorists, are the real threat to their control," said one radio broadcaster.

Because repression is now rampant and sophisticated, dissent has been squelched. Says one community leader: "The raids, torture, arrests and imprisonment have nearly destroyed our spirit. Before there were protests, now there is terror."

The Reagan administration is not so well informed as the Chileans. In late October it was concerned by "the steady increase in terrorist bombings, efforts by nondemocratic sectors to foment violence."

In early November, commenting on the state of siege, the U.S. State Department questioned the heavy-handed tactic but nevertheless noted that "we recognize there is a serious terrorist problem in Chile that needs to be dealt with."

Washington gives no bilateral aid, since Chile was never certified due to its abysmal human rights record. But until this week, when the United States abstained in a vote on an Inter-American Development Bank loan, it has continued to approve aid in the World Bank, the IADB and the IMF. Since 1981, loans from the first two institutions totaled just under $1.6 billion. That is the stuff that General Pinochet's order and calm are made of.

The writer is executive director of the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

California Is Proof: Activist Government Can Help

By Anthony Lewis

SANTA BARBARA, California — The Easterner traveling in southern California thinks he begins to understand Ronald Reagan. This is the natural setting for his ideas: the optimism, the dislike of government, the belief that deficits will go away and happiness flourish if only individuals are freed from the burdens of taxation and regulation.

Flying into Los Angeles, one sees the extraordinary imprint of man's economic ingenuity — the freeways and factories and housing tracts built up from nothing in a few years.

Along the coast is a glistening display of private affluence. To the east, in the valley, thrive crops to feed a nation. The sun shines.

But there is a wonderful irony in the glories of the Golden State. None of them would be as they are if it had not been for government action. California has great natural advantages, but perhaps more than any other state in the Union it has depended on public investment. Tax dollars have played a large part in building its physical and intellectual capital.

The crops would not grow if the government had not spent billions on the greatest irrigation works in the memory of man. Two activist presidents who believed in government, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, pushed the cause of reclamation. Farmers in the Central Valley still benefit from subsidized water.

The California freeways were not built by private enterprise. The explosive growth of Los Angeles and San Diego and their surrounding counties was made possible by that tax-paid transportation network.

One of this state's great assets is the University of California, with its campuses ranging from urban Berkeley to the tranquillity of the water's edge in Santa Barbara. Activist governors like Earl Warren and Pat Brown built the system. Ronald Reagan respected it as governor.

The university has been a key to economic growth. The agricultural campuses developed the techniques used by the big farms. Silicon Valley and other high-tech centers are dependent on the quality of education provided by the public system.

Public recreational facilities are another outstanding feature of California: state and national parks, miles of public beaches. Tax money maintains manicured roadsides. State regulation has preserved much visual beauty. How easy it is to be against government once government has built the foundations for private development, culture and contentment.

California has indeed been an exemplar of what private initiative and imagination can do, from the days of the Gold Rush. It is also proof of the value of activist government.

None of that argues for ignoring the problems of big government — bureaucracy, rigidities, encrusted expectations. Professor Page Smith of the University of California at Santa Cruz, a leading historian of America, says strong governments have been essential to move the country ahead, but a period of reaction and trimming has always followed.

Mr. Reagan is taking steps in his budget to remove encrustations. Liberals have to recognize that federal programs are not wise just because they have existed for years.

But the Reagan budget is far more radical than that. Its premise really is that government spending is bad per se — domestic spending, that is. It closes its mind, and its heart, to the conditions of millions of Americans, their reliance on government for the infrastructure of existence and for their hope of upward mobility.

The budget dismisses federal support for mass transit, saying it "reduces local incentives to make sound economic choices." Only someone blithely ignorant of economic realities in New York and Chicago and Boston, and of the consequences of continued mass transit decay, could make such a statement. Only someone who knows nothing about the struggles of the middle class would think that a family earning more than $32,500 a year is too rich to need federal college loan assistance.

Mr. Reagan's great strengths as a politician are the firmness of his beliefs and his geniality. Both depend on a degree of blindness to history and to human realities.

The New York Times.

Yalta Facts: The Tragedy In Context

By Edwin M. Yoder, Jr.

WASHINGTON — From the first, there has been cheap political profit in the ongoing argument about the settlement at the Yalta conference (Feb. 4-11, 1945) and it may be too much to hope that after 40 years Yalta the myth might be separated from Yalta the history lesson. Still, we ought to try.

As a political myth, Yalta — the last of World War II's three major meetings between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin — powerfully symbolizes the "betrayal" of Eastern Europe to Soviet vassalage. So viewed, it makes blunderers if not criminals of Roosevelt and Churchill, a view as unhistorical as it is mean-minded.

Certainly it was a sad irony that a war begun in 1939 over the fate of Poland (although having far larger and deeper causes) should end with the delivery of Poland from Hitler's tyranny to Stalin's.

Such was the tragedy that Churchill, in the last volume of his war memoirs, coupled with the allied triumph. But "tragedy" implies, correctly in this instance, an intractable fate as well as human misjudgment.

At the outset of the conference in Crimea in that long-ago February, Europe was not a lump of clay ready for molding; it was a chaos — a "charnel house," as Churchill later said — of fleeing refugees, marching armies and disintegrating societies.

In that ruined setting, a stricter insistence on binding guarantees of democracy in Poland and elsewhere was of course entirely possible, but possibly idle as well. Stalin's armies already occupied Poland, and it was remarkable in the circumstances that Roosevelt and Churchill expressed as much concern as they did about the future freedom of Eastern Europe. In an important article in Foreign Affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski observes that, in fact, their solicitude for such freedom was stronger at Yalta than it had been some 15 months earlier at the Tehran conference.

The missing factor, all but ignored even by Mr. Brzezinski, was the overriding preoccupation with the war in the Pacific. The Japanese war had been subordinated to the defeat of Hitler. Once that was accomplished, the Pacific war was expected to be grievously expensive, in blood and money. The Japanese did not part easily even with obscure Pacific atolls. It was almost beyond imagining, although not beyond fearing, what prodigies of bloodshed might be needed to achieve the "unconditional surrender" of the home islands.

If Roosevelt and Churchill were overwhelmingly concerned to procure Stalin's participation in that war, who now can blame them? They did not, and could not, foresee the role of the atomic bomb. The successful test at Alamogordo, New Mexico, was still six months away.

Placing Yalta in that context may not excuse the miscalculations, if such they were, about Poland's future. But this exercise in mere history does render it contemptible if not pointless to moralize about the outcome as if alternatives were obvious and to be easily seized.

What alternatives were there? Perhaps to revoke the "unconditional surrender" call, reaffirmed at Yalta, and seek a negotiated peace with Japan? That, after Pearl Harbor?

Or to send General George Patton bolting far beyond his supply base to Prague, or somewhere else in central Europe? That, after the near fiasco in the Ardennes? What would American opinion have said about sending Americans to do what it seemed Russians were doing well enough, and at incalculable cost of life, and even then perhaps to settle down as occupation armies in places most Americans had never even heard of?

Poland, the main "victim" of Yalta, has suffered under certain intractable historical conditions ever since Russia and Germany became powerful, unified national states. The gifted and tragic Poles had the geographical misfortune to occupy the great plain through which invaders must pass in either direction, and thus are fated for the foreseeable future always to be a subject of more than passing political interest in Moscow.

That it was within the power of Roosevelt and Churchill to toss aside all these sad conditions of history and circumstance is a fantastic theory. Besides, as Mr. Brzezinski argues, after 40 years it is less essential to debate how Yalta happened than to think how to begin to escape its dangerous legacy of European division.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Objective in Geneva

The case of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Robert Jastrow and Max Kampelman for the Strategic Defense Initiative *(Jan. 28)* is convincing — except that it makes the primary assumption that the Russians, given the opportunity, would strike against the United States with nuclear weapons. Any nuclear strike at whatever target would devastate large areas. Would the Soviet leaders risk U.S. retaliation? Can the world as we know it function if areas of the United States and the Soviet Union are nuclear wastelands? The insanity of a nuclear war could not benefit the Russian people.

The major issue of our time is how to stop escalation of the nuclear arms race before it brings nuclear holocaust. Let us hope the talks in Geneva are a first step toward a safer world.

Yes, the SDI sounds good. But would not some of those billions be better spent on helping the starving and the poor people of this Earth?

ANTHONY CAVE.
Troinex, Switzerland.

Rex Morgan is starting to look like the U.S.-Soviet arms talks. A lot of people hover around, make veiled hints to each other, sigh a lot and then move on to somewhere else.

Perhaps we should nominate the comic strip's 11-year-old Kenny as the West's arms negotiator. He seems to be the only person in there who knows what he wants.

JOHN PARRY.
Geneva.

A Prescription for Banks

Mortimer B. Zuckerman's opinion column "There Are Land Mines Under America's Big Banks" *(Jan. 15)* makes sound points about the weaknesses of the banking system but stops short of stating the specific action that would quickly restore banks to financial health: reducing or eliminating dividends to shareholders.

In the Continental Illinois example that he cites, the board of directors had authorized, and the holding company had paid, the most recent quarterly dividend on its common stock when the run began, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation had to make a dividend prohibition a condition of the rescue package.

Eliminating common dividends for a period would result in retained earnings for a bank, and if its asset base were held flat over the same period would reduce its leverage by the same percentage. Bank managers who complain that they cannot raise new capital because their holding companies' common-stock price is below book value have overlooked the most obvious way to raise equity capital: retention of earnings.

If bank managers are reluctant to take such action (which would put pressure on the stock price), the Federal Reserve should make elimination of common dividends a condition of access to the discount window, or the FDIC should make it a condition of insurance of deposits.

THOMAS A. McKAY.
New York.

[illegible]

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS / FINANCE

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TECHNOLOGY

Software Would 'Remember' For Absent-Minded Users

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ask a human assistant to prepare a monthly sales report, and chances are he or she would use some common sense. The report would not be sent out until sales from all of the company's branch offices are included, and calculations — commissions, inventory levels, and the like — are finished. And if the assistant values continued employment, copies of the completed report would be sent to the boss, the chairman of the board and the company president.

But ask a personal computer to do the same job, and it would not show such good judgment. The computer would dutifully calculate all the numbers that it is given, but it would not pester the Chicago office if its sales figures were late. It would make the final product look nice, but it would not mail it out without prompting from a human.

> The aim is to knock some sense into otherwise mindless computers.

Now, using techniques drawn from artificial intelligence laboratories at a number of major research universities, a host of companies are developing a new generation of personal computer programs, so-called smart software. The aim is to knock some sense into otherwise mindless computers, getting them to understand — and perform automatically — the tasks that individual users struggle each day not to forget.

Already, some of the efforts have attracted a flood of venture capital and, to the minds of some, false hopes for instant progress. "Artificial intelligence could become the most abused industry buzzword in 1985," said Mitchell D. Kapor, chairman of Lotus Development Corp. He spoke at Edventure Holdings' Personal Computer Forum in Phoenix last week.

Indeed, sifting the far-sighted from the far-out in artificial intelligence is difficult. The term embraces a whole range of programming techniques, from "expert systems" that try to encode the technical knowledge of doctors or engineers in a computer program to "natural language interfaces" that make it possible for computer users to give instructions to computers in plain English — or plain French. Some are useful and some are experimental, but all try to mimic the human reasoning processes.

Not surprisingly, most artificial intelligence efforts have been limited to the university laboratory, using huge mainframes. But as personal computer users have become increasingly frustrated with the unwieldy nature of spreadsheets and data bases, software houses have begun to look for ways to make programs mold themselves to the habits of users.

AMONG the first was Microrim Corp., which last year began marketing a personal computer program called Clout that added natural language features to a data base program, which keeps complex lists. If a data base consists of a listing of the nation's 500 largest companies, with financial data for each, a user of Clout could type the command: "Rank the top 10 industries by average growth and earnings per share."

The program would then begin to parse the sentence, looking in its dictionary to discover that "rank" means "list in order" and that the term "average" connotes a specific mathematical calculation. Then it would sort each company by industry, determine the average growth and earnings per share for those industries, and produce the requested list.

"It's just one application of the technique," said Wayne J. Erickson, Microrim's chairman, who says that Clout has sold "in the tens of thousands" of copies since it was introduced 10 months ago.

But critics note that plain-English commands, while less intimidating than computer shorthand, produce a sugar-coated program. The underlying software is unchanged: if the user forgets to issue a command, or does not ask the right question, the program will be easily led astray. Thus, the task now is to develop

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Pöhl Sees Crisis in U.S. Debt

Dollar Strength, Deficit Blamed

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

DAVOS, Switzerland — Karl Otto Pöhl, head of West Germany's central bank, said Thursday that the United States faced a self-perpetuating crisis in its external finances unless the dollar falls soon to reduce the huge U. S. trade and current-account deficits.

Because the high dollar attracts imports and makes U. S. goods expensive to sell overseas, the United States faces a record deficit of about $130 billion on its external payments this year, compared with $100 billion in 1984, Mr. Pöhl said.

Mr. Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, said the United States would probably have no difficulty financing an external deficit of this size for a few more years by drawing in savings from the rest of the world, though it would need to keep interest rates high to do so.

But he said the result would be a vast increase in the United States's foreign debt and in the interest payments that the United States will have to make to foreign holders of this debt.

"The United States could become a permanent deficit country because of its growing debt-service burden," he said at the annual business symposium organized by the European Management Forum, a Geneva-based business advisory group. "The United States might need to run a trade surplus of $30 billion to $40 billion a year just to pay interest on its debt."

Shortly before Mr. Pöhl gave his warning, the deputy U. S. Treasury secretary, Robert T. McNamar, predicted that the dollar would remain strong even if Congress cut the federal budget deficit this year and allowed interest rates to fall.

Mr. McNamar argued that the dollar was being kept high not by U. S. interest rates and the budget deficit but by a movement to invest in the United States that can only strengthen if the Reagan administration reduces the deficit.

The Saudi Petrochemical Boom

Riyadh Moves To Ease Fears Of Global Glut

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The natural gas that Saudi Arabians once wastefully flared off as a byproduct of oil production now is being harnessed and turned into petrochemicals. The Saudi dream of industrialization is coming true.

But some analysts are suggesting that the dream may turn into a nightmare for petrochemical producers elsewhere — with Dow Chemical Co., Union Carbide Corp., Du Pont Co. and the European and Japanese chemical giants all feeling the effects.

In picture-book communities and gleaming plant complexes that did not exist five years ago, Saudi Arabia this year is starting up much of its output of products with such names as ethanol, methanol, polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride.

Petrochemical products, made from oil as well as natural gas, end up as plastics and fibers in thousands of industrial and consumer uses, from clothing to antifreeze to plastic bags. New plants in Saudi Arabia, as well as in Mexico, Kuwait and Canada, are adding some 10 percent to world capacity. As a result, fears are being expressed that many existing petrochemical plants will not be around in five years as the extra output depresses prices.

The Saudis, keenly aware of these fears, are trying to assuage them even before production starts in full. They are dispatching representatives and hiring public relations experts to get their message out.

One Saudi official, Abdul Aziz al-Jarbou, said: "Our intent is to engage in commerce in a professional and an orderly, not disruptive, manner to compete fairly, to cooperate and to realize profits for our effort."

The Saudis stress that they are developing their petrochemical industry on a 50-50 ownership basis with such companies as Celanese Corp., Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp., Shell Chemical Co. and Texas Eastern Corp., as well as with Japanese and other international companies. And they contend that at full capacity they will be adding only 5 percent to world petrochemical output.

But many Western analysts remain wary.

"There's the ancient tale about the camel out in the cold who put his head in the tent," said John P. Henry, a chemical-industry analyst for E.F. Hutton. "He likes it, and eventually the guy inside the tent is out in the cold."

Peter E. Butler, an analyst at Paine Webber Inc., thinks that many Wall Street analysts who were not worried two years ago are now more concerned about the effect of Saudi capacity on companies in the United States.

"It's naive to expect that this stuff is just going to be sold in Japan," he said. "It's going to upset worldwide markets."

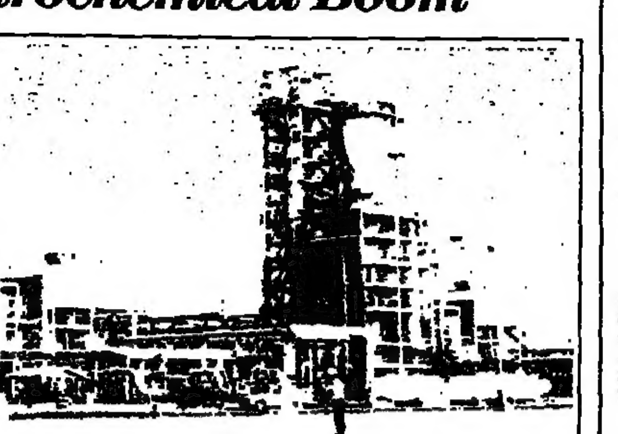
And Anantha K.S. Raman, an industry analyst with his own firm in Parsippany, New Jersey, said the new Saudi products "will create disruptions in the marketplace for a couple of years without any question."

Mr. Raman thinks that the Saudis may not succeed in the long term. The cost of the new plants offsets the Saudi advantage on raw materials, he believes, and in three to five years "they're going to find out that they are losing money," he said. "My forecast is that some of these facilities are going to be left to bake in the sun."

But the U. S. petrochemical makers were hurting even before the new Saudi production.

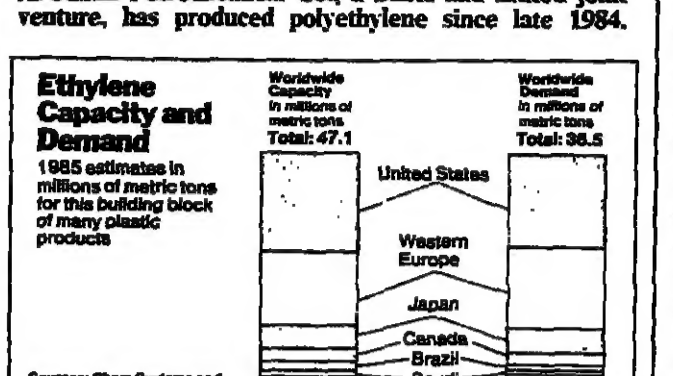
"The U. S. is already going through problems because of the high value of the dollar, declining profit margins and low prices," said Joseph H. Posevina, a chemicals analyst at McGraw-Hill's Data Resources Inc. "There's been a whole shake-up over the last two or three years,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



The New York Times

Al-Jubail Petrochemical Co., a Sabic and Exxon joint venture, has produced polyethylene since late 1984.



Phillips Rejects Icahn Bid, Alters Restructure Plan

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Phillips Petroleum Co. rejected Thursday the $8.1-billion takeover bid from Carl C. Icahn, sweetened the terms of its proposed restructuring and proposed new defenses against hostile takeovers.

Phillips said Thursday that, while it was not trying to attract a better offer and did not believe it could get the best price in a sale in the current oil market, it would not oppose any offer worth at least $9.6 billion, or $62 a share in cash for all shareholders.

Mr. Icahn, a New York financier, has offered $55 a share, half in cash and half in securities.

Wednesday, at the deadline Mr. Icahn had set for a response to his offer, Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, announced that it had filed suit against Mr. Icahn and his Icahn Capital Corp. in U.S. District Court in Tulsa, alleging violations of securities law.

Mr. Icahn had said he would take his offer directly to shareholders if Phillips's board turned it down. The suit was an attempt to block Mr. Icahn from beginning such an offer, from soliciting shareholder support or from voting his 7.5 million shares, 4.85 percent of Phillips's outstanding stock.

Phillips alleged in the suit that Mr. Icahn did not file required proxy statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with his takeover bid and in connection with his opposition to Phillips's plans for restructuring. The suit also alleged that Mr. Icahn made "numerous false and misleading statements in connection with that solicitation."

Late Wednesday, U.S. District Judge H. Dale Cook issued a temporary order to block Mr. Icahn from taking legal action in the dispute in any other court. He scheduled a hearing for Tuesday.

Phillips stock rose 25 cents to $50 Thursday in extremely heavy New York Stock Exchange trading. More than six million of the company's shares changed hands.

Mr. Icahn is opposing a plan, submitted to Phillips shareholders for approval at a meeting Feb. 22, that calls for the repurchase of 38 percent of the company's stock for securities with a face value of $60 a share. In addition, an employee stock plan would increase employee ownership of Phillips to a controlling interest in the company.

Phillips originally promised that if the restructuring was approved it would spend up to $1 billion to buy its stock in the open market if the price of a share dropped below $50. It also promised to sell about $2 billion worth of assets.

Phillips said Thursday that it would amend its offer: Instead of buying its stock back in the open market, it will offer $50 a share for 20 million shares if the recapitalization plan is approved.

It also said it would offer shareholders a dividend of one share of a new class of preferred stock with a face value of $3.32 for each remaining common share after the restructuring is approved. Each new share of common stock under the restructuring would be equivalent to 0.62 share of pre-restructuring stock.

Mr. Icahn made his bid as an alternative to the original recapitalization proposal, which he called "grossly inadequate." He asked that the shareholder meeting be postponed so that stock owners could choose between Phillips's plan and his offer.

Phillips's management agreed to seek shareholder approval of the restructuring as part of the settlement it reached in late December to end a takeover bid by a group led by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co.

In an attempt to ward off further takeover attempts, Phillips's board said Thursday that on Feb. 18 it would issue shareholders a conditional right to exchange each share of common stock for a one-year note redeemable at $62 a share and bearing 15 percent in interest. That option would expire if the restructuring were approved and would be exercised only if a suitor acquired at least 30 percent of Phillips stock.

A hostile suitor could avert the expense of redeeming those shareholder rights only by making a cash offer equal to or better than the terms of the rights, Phillips said.

1985 Forecasts Mixed For Hong Kong Growth

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong financial analysts are producing mixed forecasts this year, even though 1985 will be the colony's first year since 1980 without political uncertainty.

Banks and brokers publishing their annual forecasts have weighed a number of factors, including an expected slowdown in U. S. consumption of Hong Kong products, the degree to which China and Europe can take up the slack, the likelihood of a real-estate recovery, higher wages and increased domestic consumption, rising protectionism and the continuing labor shortage.

The most optimistic of four recent reports was that of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., which predicts that, after four years of single-digit growth, Hong Kong will achieve a growth rate of 10 percent this year in its gross domestic product, a measure of total domestic output of goods and services.

The bank cited "prospects of a steady increase in trade, higher real wages, moderate inflation, increased investment in plant and machinery and the tendency of the economy to outperform initial forecasts."

The forecast said, "Protectionism will remain a depressing threat, but most knitwear manufacturers have bought or are in the progress of installing new equipment in their Hong Kong factories to cope with new certificate-of-origin rules."

This week, however, the chief executive of Laws Fashion Knitters, Lawrence Mills, said fewer than half a dozen of Hong Kong's textile producers could afford the expensive, computerized machinery needed to replace the estimated 60,000 workers in China whom Hong Kong exporters can no longer use under the U.S. country-of-origin rules that went into effect last fall.

The rules redefine "country of origin" to keep textile-producing countries from getting around U.S. quotas by sending products to be finished in third countries.

Mr. Mills said the future of most medium-sized textile companies, the backbone of Hong Kong's largest industry, hinged on the current talks in Washington about those rules.

Hongkong & Shanghai also saw signs of improvement in the real estate market. Its report said the supply of residential apartments in 1985 would be larger than last year's, but added that "this is expected to be absorbed without any pressure on property prices."

Wardley Investment Services, part of the merchant bank Wardley Ltd., was more conservative, predicting that real growth in GDP would differ little from the rate of 8 to 9 percent estimated for 1984. Wardley forecast that higher domestic demand would partly offset an expected loss of momentum in exports, particularly to the United States. The report noted that, since August, China has been the largest market for Hong Kong exports after the United States.

Wardley analysts warned that "neither China nor Europe can make up for the inevitable slack in domestic exports resulting from the U. S. slowdown. In the first 11 months of 1984, the value of domestic exports to China rose 78.8 percent from a year earlier, but nonetheless accounted for only 7.5 percent of local merchandise sales abroad, a far cry from the 45.2 percent represented by domestic exports to the U. S."

Wardley was also less optimistic about protectionism. "On the basis of U. S. restrictions on textile imports announced during the second half of 1984, some 5 percent of the value of domestic exports will face additional restraints in 1985," it said. "Negotiations with Washington should not raise high hopes for a repeal or diminution" of the new textile rules.

Garments and textiles account for more than 40 percent of Hong Kong manufactured goods, with

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Dollars Again Makes Gains As Gold Falls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rose again on Thursday, and dealers said it would take an extensive, concerted effort by central banks to push it down. Gold fell.

"The market is going to keep pushing the dollar up until the central banks knock it down," said Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker, answering questions before the House Appropriations Committee, said U.S. policy remains one of intervention only when conditions are disorderly, consistent with maintaining good relations with U.S. trading partners.

In late New York trading, the dollar rose to 3.243 Deutsche marks from 3.2285 on Wednesday and rose to 9.909 French francs from 9.855 the day before. The pound, however, strengthened to $1.1125 from $1.1122 on Wednesday.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 7, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	ITL.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.654	4.08	113.21 *	37.085 *	0.184	—	5.654 *	133.25 *	140.55 y
Brussels(a)	64.6575	72.15	20.027	6.56	3.256 *	17.694	—	23.589	24.865 *
Frankfurt	3.2278	3.599	—	32.74 *	1.625 x	88.345 *	4.994 *	117.75 *	1.241 *
London (b)	1.1165	—	3.6218	11.039	2,222.23	4.0995	72.485	3.0813	290.825
Milan	1,985.30	2,219.90	615.20	201.46	—	543.46	30.713	724.07	7.633
New York(c)	—	1.1125	3.243	9.909	1,992.00	3.667	64.75	2.758	260.70
Paris	9.8585	11.022	3.0539	—	4.966 x	2.6975	15.2475 *	3.595	3.7888 *
Tokyo	260.15	289.93	80.68	26.44	13.17 *	71.19	400.24 *	95.07	—
Zurich	2.758	3.0768	85.215 *	27.915 *	0.1387	75.315 *	4.2525 *	—	1.058 *
1 ECU	0.6899	0.6183	2.2269	6.8009	1,369.71	2.5204	44.6009	1.8912	179.431
1 SDR	0.967427	0.86804	3.12266	9.53738	N.Q.	3.535	62.5514	N.Q.	251.831

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.764	Australian $	1.3089	0.9655	Irish £	1.0357	0.4457	Singapore $	2.2435
0.0442	Austrian schilling	22.62	0.0014	Israeli shekel	693.25	0.5105	S. African rand	1.9588
0.0154	Belgian fin. franc	64.75	3.2499	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3077	0.0012	S. Korean won	834.60
0.7482	Canadian $	1.3366	0.3944	Malay. ringgit	2.5355	0.0056	Span. peseta	178.12
0.0865	Danish krone	11.555	0.1075	Norw. krone	9.299	0.1089	Swed. krona	9.18
0.1483	Finnish mark	6.7425	0.0554	Phil. peso	18.0536	0.0255	Taiwan $	39.18
0.0076	Greek drachma	131.00	0.0055	Port. escudo	181.50	0.036	Thai baht	27.775
0.1282	Hong Kong $	7.803	0.2791	Saudi riyal	3.583	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6728

£ Sterling: 1.1623 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (dinar, riyal, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 7

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	8½ - 8⅝	6⅛ - 6¼	5¼ - 5⅜	14 - 14⅛	10 9/16 - 10⅝	10 9/16 - 10⅝	8⅜ - 8½
2M.	8¾ - 8⅞	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	13¾ - 13⅞	10 9/16 - 10⅝	10 9/16 - 10⅝	8⅝ - 8¾
3M.	8⅞ - 9	6¼ - 6⅜	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	13 9/16 - 13 11/16	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	10 9/16 - 10⅝	8½ - 8⅝
6M.	9⅛ - 9¼	6 5/16 - 6 7/16	5½ - 5⅝	12⅞ - 13	11 - 11⅛	10 9/16 - 10⅝	8⅝ - 8¾
1Y.	9⅝ - 9¾	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	5½ - 5⅝	12 5/16 - 12 7/16	11⅜ - 11½	10 - 10¼	9 - 9¼

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Asian Dollar Rates

Feb. 7

1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
8½ - 8⅝	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	9⅛ - 9¼	9⅝ - 9¾

Source: Reuters.

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8	8
Federal Funds	8½	8 3/16
Prime Rate	10½	10½
Broker Loan Rate	9-10¼	9-10¼
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.25	8.30
3-month Treasury Bills	8.23	8.11
6-month Treasury Bills	8.28	8.24
CD's 30-59 days	7.85	7.85
CD's 60-89 days	7.97	7.97

West Germany	Close	Prev.
Lombard Rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight Rate	6.10	6.10
One Month Interbank	5.80	5.80
3-month Interbank	6.25	6.25
6-month Interbank	6.40	6.40

France	Close	Prev.
Intervention Rate	10½	10½
Call Money	10⅝	10½
One-month Interbank	10½	10 7/16
3-month Interbank	10⅝	10⅝
6-month Interbank	10¾	10¾

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	14	14
Call Money	14	13½
91-day Treasury Bill	13	13
3-month Interbank	13½	13⅝

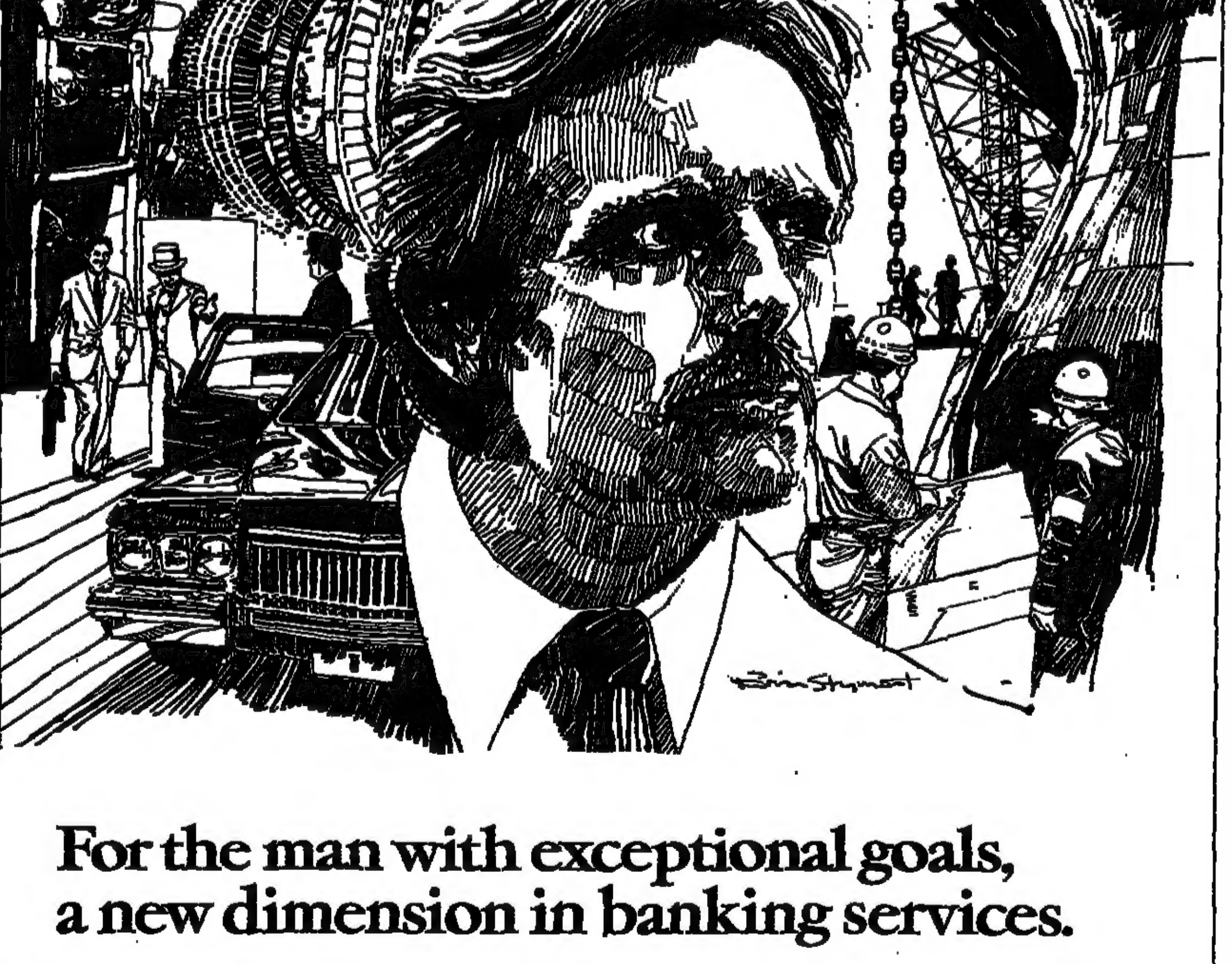
Japan	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6 3/16	6 3/16
60-day Interbank	6 7/16	6⅜

Gold Prices

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	302.35	302.60	— 0.55
Luxembourg	302.55	—	— 0.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	303.38	303.34	+ 0.06
Zurich	302.55	301.85	— 1.50
London	302.50	301.65	— 1.20
New York	—	299.70	— 2.50

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S.$ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.



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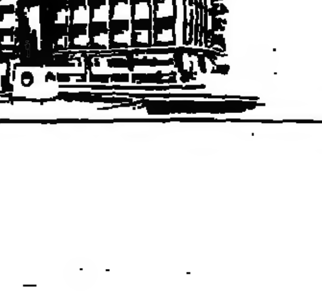

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
PhilPet	60918	50⅞	49¾	50⅛	+ ¼
Unocal	40154	48¼	45⅞	47⅞	+1¾
AT&T	28209	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
K mart	26030	38	36½	37⅛	—2⅛
AetnLf	24227	42	41	41⅛	— ⅞
CIGNA	21363	48	47	47	—1⅛
Tenneco	15736	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
MerLyn	13190	36⅛	35	35¼	+ ⅜
AMR	12608	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ⅝
Tandy	11484	32¾	31⅛	32⅝	+1⅛
FordM	11265	46⅛	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
LTV	11082	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
HouInd	10720	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
IBM	10570	137¼	135⅝	137⅛	+1⅜
ContTel	10420	23⅝	23	23⅝	

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chng
Indus	1285.08	1297.04	1279.81	1290.08	+ 9.49
Trans	618.14	630.09	614.78	626.22	+ 9.08
Util	149.98	151.42	149.36	150.75	+ 0.77
Comp	521.33	527.77	519.00	524.79	+ 4.73

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1119	944
Declined	563	680
Unchanged	369	413
Total Issues	2051	2037
New Highs	254	228
New Lows	3	3
Volume up	102,015,400	
Volume down	36,336,968	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	105.20	104.78	105.18	+ 0.78
Industrials	121.24	120.87	121.24	+ 0.90
Transp.	101.82	100.94	101.82	+ 0.96
Utilities	53.51	53.34	53.51	+ 0.46
Finance	110.73	110.34	110.73	+ 0.67

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 6	207,607	548,330	N.A.
Feb. 5	238,013	584,768	13,387
Feb. 4	229,969	554,212	4,872
Feb. 1	197,123	516,704	6,511
Jan. 31	215,258	558,463	10,290

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	151,730,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	140,900,000
Prev consolidated close	166,415,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	415	354
Declined	192	222
Unchanged	224	242
Total Issues	831	818
New Highs	81	69
New Lows	1	3
Volume up	12,385,835	
Volume down	2,415,855	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	203.45	201.65	203.29	+ 1.64
Transp.	160.93	159.28	160.63	+ 1.32
Utilities	77.99	77.45	77.90	+ 0.45
Finance	21.44	21.28	21.37	+ 0.09
Composite	181.96	180.43	181.82	+ 1.39

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	287.20	+ 2.74	278.70	249.46
Industrials	310.86	+ 3.37	300.28	264.78
Finance	328.75	+ 2.07	323.01	301.41
Insurance	320.05	+ 1.49	308.27	280.86
Utilities	274.73	+ 5.47	262.21	246.70
Banks	251.42	+ 0.77	248.61	232.43
Transp.	267.46	+ 1.89	267.03	242.47

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	74.08	— 0.13
Utilities	71.56	— 0.21
Industrials	76.60	— 0.05

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
ImpGp	31956	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
WangB	8438	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅝
TIE	7545	10⅛	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Amdahl	6941	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
CmpCn	5734	11	10⅝	11	— ⅞
DomeP	5495	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
ComdrC	3930	1⅜	1	1⅜	+
WDigitl	3881	14	13⅝	13⅝	+
AHlthM	3662	9¾	8¾	9	—
LeePh	2807	8½	7	8½	+1⅛
Ultmte	2503	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
Hasbr s	2395	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝	+1½

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
231.33	228.67	231.21	+2.51

N.Y. Stocks Sharply Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange swept higher on a tide of heavy volume Thursday, with several averages again hitting record highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 9.49 to 1,290.08. The Dow Jones transportation average rose 9.08 to a record of 626.22. The old mark was set Tuesday.

Advances outpaced declines by a 2-1 ratio. Volume was 151.7 million shares, up from the 141 million traded Wednesday.

The Dow industrials were just below their record high of 1,292.62 set Jan. 29.

It was the third day in a row that volume has exceeded 140 million shares. Daily volume has topped 100 million shares for 21 consecutive sessions.

Thomas Ryan of Kidder, Peabody said individual investors and international investors have participated in the recent binge on Wall Street, swelling the volume and pushing prices higher. He noted that individual investors were relatively inactive during 1984.

Mr. Ryan attributed the market's gains to the belief by investors "that a lucky combination of *low inflation and impressive growth*" will continue in 1985, without putting upward pressure on interest rates. He said there were "no surprises" in President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address and the stock market took it well.

The president said he will pursue tax reform legislation this year. He said his goal will be tax simplification similar to Treasury Department proposals announced late last year.

Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express said the stock market had broken into a new trading range with 1,240 defining the bottom.

Mr. Furniss said the new top for the trading range probably will be around 1,325 on the Dow, with institutional investors likely to sell when the Dow works itself to that level.

Phillips Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up ¼ to 50. Phillips' board rejected an offer by Carl C. Icahn and announced some modifications in its recapitalization plan, designed to make it more attractive to stockholders.

Unocal was second, rising 1¾ to 47⅞. The company has been mentioned as a possible takeover candidate.

AT&T was third among the actives, adding ½ to 21½.

Other oil issues firmed with Exxon rising ¼ to 46¾, Sun Co. ½ to 49⅞, Ohio Standard ⅝ to 44⅝, Atlantic Richfield ½ to 46 and Chevron ½ to 34¼.

M-1 Falls $1.9 billion

United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, fell $1.9 billion in the latest week.

The money supply is still above the upper limits of the Federal Reserve's 4-to-7-percent growth targets. M-1 is a measure of money supply that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]		A								
[illegible]		B								
[illegible]		C								
[illegible]		D								
[illegible]		E								
[illegible]		F								
[illegible]		G								
[illegible]		H								
[illegible]		I								
[illegible]		J								
[illegible]		K								
[illegible]		L								
[illegible]		M								

(Continued on Page 12)

2500 ON THE DOW

The image of mankind, as theorized by Freud, suggests that all people are mentally ill, a dictum that blends with Schopenhauer's notion that "intelligence is, in some sense, innately bent on self-annihilation". Their philosophies were mirrored by Aldous Huxley, who wrote... "The leech's kiss; the squid's embrace; the prurient ape's defiling touch. And do you like the human race? Not much....".

Huxley's gloom was at variance with the noble nature of man as seen by his grandfather, T.H. Huxley, a staunch supporter of Darwin. Huxley mused.. "Man alone possesses the marvelous endowment of intelligible and rational speech, and stands raised upon it as on a mountain top, far above the level of humble fellows and transfigured from his grosser nature by reflecting, here and there, a ray from the *infinite source of Truth". It may seem sacrilegious to transpose* T.H. Huxley's optimism to such mundane matters as stock markets. His vision was celestial, most investors see no further than the "Tape".

Mankind's lack of vision is endemic, only a few mortals capture the "brass ring". The rest spin in disarray, on a carousel controlled by innovators, the "Power Elite". The basic premise of our investment philosophy is "contrarian"; the rational belief in tomorrow, in dawn, not dusk, the ability to perceive what the "Crowd" rarely senses, the cerebral guts required to defy orthodoxy.

In 1982, while the DOW was under 800, while the "Street" was cringing, we mocked the consensus, predicting "THE DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750". And now?

This remains a classic time to buy, not to sigh; a theme we vocalized during the market's last malaise, a malaise that infected thousands of investors. The market *subsequently erupted on the upside; it will erupt again, vaporizing prophets of doom,* escalating over 2500.

Our current letter focuses upon senior securities *that appear poised for a major* upswing; in addition, we review a low-priced, emerging stock *that may emulate the* success of a recently recommended *"special situation" that spiralled 800% in a brief time-span, after discovering a large oil and gas field in Texas.*

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services bv
Kalverstraat 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex 18536

Name:
Address:
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Past performance does not guarantee future results

هكذا الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Airlines See Surge in Tourism

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fueled by the continued strength of the dollar, another surge in American travel to Europe is in the making, and the major international airlines are already adding flights and destinations for the peak summer season.

Stewart G. Long, senior vice president for marketing at Trans World Airlines, said in a news conference Tuesday that so far this quarter the carrier's bookings for international flights, including the summer period, are up 122 percent over the pace of last year's strong first quarter.

"We've never seen figures like that," Mr. Long said. He predicted that the rise in overseas travel would mean record profits for TWA for the year.

Other major carriers, such as Pan American World Airways and British Airways, are also registering high levels of bookings for international flights, mostly for the summer, and plan to expand capacity and add routes.

To accommodate the expected exodus, TWA is planning to increase by 18 percent the number of seats it will offer on flights across the Atlantic during the summer peak period. Last summer, the carrier increased capacity 21 percent over the previous summer.

TWA is scheduled to add service to Copenhagen, Geneva and Bombay in April.

E.D. Kaufman, TWA's staff vice president for passenger marketing, said the carrier recently had to expand the working hours at its national tour-reservation center in Philadelphia. The center, which used to operate from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., is now open from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., he said, but at times it still cannot handle all the calls.

Officials at other major airlines warned that travelers not taking part in a tour should book early for hotel rooms if they want to get rooms at reasonable rates. Last year many travelers had trouble finding inexpensive rooms in such countries as England, France, West Germany and Italy because most had been booked by the airline and travel agent tour operators.

John W. Lampl, manager of public relations in New York for British Airways, said his company was planning to increase its capacity by 17 percent this summer.

As of April 1, he said, the carrier will add new service from Kennedy International Airport to Manchester and start service twice a week from Orlando, Florida, to London and five times a week from Tampa, Florida, to London.

He said the airline's advance sales for February, March and April are up 62 percent over last year.

U.S. Sets Rules for 2-Engine Jet Flights

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has drafted rules to permit new two-engine jetliners to fly long remote routes that now require three- or four-engine planes.

When the rules become final, they will allow Boeing's two-engine 767 to fly the most fuel-efficient North Atlantic routes.

The 767 is the first two-engine jetliner to have the range for trans-Atlantic operations, and Boeing has been pressing to get the rules changed. Under current rules, a two-engine plane can be no farther than 60 minutes from an airport on one engine. Three- and four-engine planes can be no farther than two hours with one engine inoperative. The proposal by the FAA would extend that rule to properly modified two-engine jets.

Trans World Airlines, a 767 customer and the leading North Atlantic carrier, is using a modified 767 on flights between Boston and Paris with a special exemption from the FAA that permits the plane to be as far from an airport as 75 minutes' flying time with one engine inoperative.

The rules would apply everywhere, not just to transoceanic flying.

Eastern Settles With Pilots on Pay Concessions

United Press International

MIAMI — Eastern Air Lines reached a tentative settlement on Thursday with its pilots' union on wage concessions and took a break from talks with two other unions to brief directors on the company's labor problems.

The settlement with the 2,500-member Air Line Pilots Association still must be ratified by the union membership, said Esperison Martinez, a union spokesman. He declined to give details of the agreement, but said it would enable Eastern to present its lenders with a business plan that reflects a profit for 1985.

The plan "generally embraces" recommendations for productivity increases, $50 million in cost cuts and profit sharing made by Eastern's labor consultant, William J. Usery, said Richard McGraw, Eastern senior vice president for communications.

Eastern has been in technical default on some of its $2.5 billion in debt since last Friday. It was still negotiating with the machinists' and flight attendants' unions.

Nokia Sees Stronger High-Tech Sales in 1985

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Oy Nokia AB, the electronic industrial chemical and forest conglomerate that is Finland's largest private corporation, has said that sales in its high-technology divisions would continue to grow strongly in 1985 and that earnings "would develop more favorably" than in 1984.

Nokia's preliminary report this week did not give specific 1984 profit figures, but analysts in Sweden estimated that the Finnish group's net profits probably grew by a maximum of 10 percent from the 1983 level of 104 million markkaa ($15.4 million).

They said that earnings growth was slowed by the poor profitability of Nokia's cable division and higher production costs in its electronics divisions as a result of last year's worldwide component shortage.

"Although there is nothing on earnings in the report, the assumption of earnings is around 10 percent, which is below expectations," one analyst at a Swedish brokerage said Thursday.

He said it appeared that profits were lower than expected in the new consumer-electronics division, created with Nokia's 1984 acquisition of Oy Salora, a Finnish color-television company, and Luxor AB, a Swedish television, computer and electronics group.

But one London analyst who specializes in Scandinavian markets, said that Nokia's estimated performance was "about in line with expectations."

The report said that Nokia group sales in 1984 climbed 37 percent to 9.40 billion markkaa from 6.97 billion markkaa in 1983, and the company forecast that sales would grow by 15 percent in 1985.

Nokia's report stated that sales of the electronics industrial group rose 37 percent in 1984 to 1.825 billion markkaa from 1.329 billion markkaa in 1983. It predicted that sales in this sector, comprising telecommunications, microcomputers and other electronic equipment, would rise 50 percent during 1985.

In 1984, Nokia said the electronics group's returns on net assets improved despite large investments in research and development.

Sales for the Salora/Luxor group, making television equipment and other consumer electronics, were 1.2673 billion markkaa, an increase of 28 percent over the companies' combined 1983 sales of 1.312 billion markkaa. Nokia said that exports and sales by foreign subsidiaries comprised 88 percent of total sales of the new division.

Luxor, which Nokia acquired from the Swedish state, "solidified its position in the U.S. market for satellite-receiving equipment," according to the report. Salora boosted exports by 40 percent, mainly through increased sales to Britain.

COMPANY NOTES

British Shipbuilders has won a £32-million ($35-million) contract from a group of Cypriot companies to build four 15,000-ton cargo ships that will be chartered to the Cuban government.

BTR PLC's bid of about £33 million ($36 million) for Dunlop Holdings PLC will not be referred to the British monoplies commission, the Trade and Industry Department has announced.

Walt Disney Productions has reached an agreement with Lucasfilm Ltd., producer of the "Star Wars" films, to develop attractions for Disney theme parks. Disney also said it would raise $100 million through a public limited partnership to finance its film production costs.

Gannett Co. reported fourth-quarter profit up 23 percent to $74.5 million, or 93 cents a share, from $60.8 million or 76 cents a year earlier, and up 17 percent in 1984 to $223.9 million, $2.80 a share, from $191.7 million, or $2.40 a share, in 1983.

Hill Samuel Group PLC has restructured its banking interests in Ausuralia, pending formal approval by the Australian Treasury. Hill Samuel's investment in Hill Samuel Australia Ltd. will be replaced by a substantial minority interest in a newly formed Australian trading bank, Macquarie Bank.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is negotiating sales of videotape recorder kits to Hungary's state-owned Orion Radio & Electrical Works for assembly in Hungary at Eastern Europe's first video-recorder assembly plant.

Orion Royal Bank Ltd., part of Royal Bank of Canada, has agreed to acquire the 29.9-percent stake in the London stockbrokerage Kitcat & Aitken held by Charterhouse J. Rothschild PLC. No financial details were available.

Porsche AG will propose a dividend of 8 Deutsche marks ($2.50) for each of the nonvoting preference shares it first floated last year, and an unchanged 7.5-DM dividend for ordinary shares, for the year that ended July 31, 1984.

Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG, a subsidiary of ITT Corp., has signed a joint venture agreement with Italy's state-owned Ristrutturazione Elettronica to produce video cassette recorders.

Saudi Petrochemical Boom Stirs Fears of Global Glut

(Continued from Page 9)

and a lot of high-cost capacity has already been shut down."

But Mr. Posevina and others think the effect of the Saudi production on American producers will be "minimal," except for their export markets.

"We don't see the Saudi stuff directly competing in United States markets," Mr. Posevina said. "It will be sold mainly in the Pacific rim and some will be targeted toward Western Europe."

The onset of Saudi petrochemical production comes as no surprise, since it has been eight years in the making. Still, some analysts compare the American petrochemical industry to the U.S. steel and auto industries just before their damaging fights against imports.

Although the Saudis are trying to minimize their impact, they concede that their presence, along with new participants from other energy-abundant countries, will alter the industry.

"Commodity petrochemical production is shifting from traditional producers to the energy-rich nations," Mr. al-Jarbou said in New York recently.

"This is a harsh reality," he said. "We are passing through the twilight of one industrial era and entering the dawn of another."

Mr. al-Jarbou, who recently completed a visit to the United States to talk about Saudi production, is director general of the projects implementation department of Riyadh-based Saudi Basic Industries Corp., or Sabic.

Sabic was formed by the state in 1976 to develop petrochemical, metals and fertilizer industries. About 30 percent of the company is held by private citizens and the goal is to make that 75 percent. In all, 16 plants will be built at Al-Jubail on the Gulf and Yanbu al Bahr on the Red Sea.

Firms Study 'Smart' PCs

(Continued from Page 9)

programs that grow as they are used, that can "learn" repetitive office procedures and begin to perform rote tasks themselves.

Work is now under way at Microsoft Corp. in Bellevue, Washington, on a system that monitors the user's every move, looking to detect patterns. In time, the program would begin to catch on. It would suggest short cuts, reminding the user that the spreadsheet program, for example, includes a feature that copies a column of numbers so that time does not have to be wasted typing them in again.

Or it might catch an inadvertent omission that deviates from the user's ordinary pattern, saving the user embarrassment. "Hey, idiot," a particularly caustic program might type across the screen, "don't you usually send a copy of this report to the slob who sits in the next office?"

Such a program would be a "passive learner," and the risk is that it could pick up bad habits or discover patterns of activity that lead it astray.

Some at the Phoenix conference suggested, only half in jest, that software makers eventually will package their programs like detergent: "New! Improved! With A.I.!"

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Husky Oil

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Profits	33.1	19.1
Per Share	0.38	0.20
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,550.	1,620.
Oper Net	99.0	47.6
Oper Share	1.10	0.45

Westcoast Trans.

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Oper Net	15.86	16.46
Oper Share	0.37	0.38
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,150.	1,130.
Oper Net	60.38	65.09
Oper Share	1.41	1.52

Netherlands

KLM

3rd Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	1,350.	1,210.
Profits	19.1	(a)23.6
Per Share	0.50	—
9 Months	1984	1983
Revenue	4,250.	3,870.
Profit	338.5	172.8
Per Share	8.83	5.97

a: loss.

Oce V.D. Grinten

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,830.	1,660.
Profits	64.6	51.2
Per Share	25.92	23.52

Neth. Antilles

Schlumberger

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	1,700.	1,490.
Profits	311.12	260.26
Per Share	1.08	0.90
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	6,370.	5,800.
Profits	1,180.	1,100.
Per Share	4.10	3.73

United States

Airborne Freight

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	111.3	91.7
Net Inc.	3.1	2.3
Per Share	0.53	0.46
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	417.9	334.8
Net Inc.	10.83	8.93
Per Share	1.85	1.00

Allied Corp.

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	2,600.	2,400.
Net Inc.	99.0	(a)[illegible]
Per Share	0.97	—
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	10,700.	9,800.
Net Inc.	488.0	98.0
Per Share	5.03	0.09

a: loss. Per share after preferred dividends.

Anderson, Clayton

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	485.2	412.0
Net Inc.	8.72	11.18
Per Share	0.72	0.90
1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	929.9	738.6
Net Inc.	10.69	25.49
Per Share	0.88	2.05

1983 nets restated.

Anheuser-Busch

4th Quar.	1984*	1983
Revenue	1,720.	1,640.
Net Inc.	71.9	67.0
Per Share	1.38	1.25
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	7,150.	6,650.
Net Inc.	391.3	348.0
Per Share	7.40	6.50

Armstrong Rubber

1st Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	169.8	162.8
Oper Net	7.41	6.19
Oper Share	0.52	0.64

1985 net excludes gain of $2.3 million from sale of property. Per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in March.

Chubb

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Oper Net	29.3	14.5
Oper Share	1.39	0.78
Year	1984	1983
Oper Net	68.6	84.4
Oper Share	3.52	4.56

1984 nets include tax benifits of $1.03 a share in year and of 95 cents in quarter.

Columbia Gas Sys.

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	1,210.	1,600.
Net Inc.	27.9	71.5
Per Share	0.62	1.75
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	4,640.	5,100.
Net Inc.	152.9	173.7
Per Share	3.53	4.41

Nets include losses of $25.9 million vs $563,000 in quarter and of $26.9 million vs $2.7 million in year from discontinued operations. 1984 year net also includes charge of $30 million.

General Signal

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	460.4	433.6
Net Inc.	32.66	30.43
Per Share	1.14	1.05
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,790.	1,570.
Net Inc.	108.51	89.70
Per Share	3.80	3.16

Manville

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	472.6	458.4
Net Inc.	18.2	1.2
Per Share	0.50	—
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,870.	1,790.
Oper Net	77.2	60.1
Oper Share	2.18	1.47

1983 year net excludes gain of $[illegible] million from discontinued operations. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Moore McCorm.

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	130.9	121.8
Net Inc.	5.75	5.70
Per Share	0.54	0.65
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	528.9	423.4
Net Inc.	19.03	11.53
Per Share	1.80	1.33

Nets after preferred dividends.

New York Times

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	336.6	298.1
Net Inc.	27.6	20.9
Per Share	0.70	0.54
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,200.	1,100.
Net Inc.	100.2	78.7
Per Share	2.53	2.02

Norton

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	299.2	287.8
Net Inc.	17.4	17.7
Per Share	0.87	0.93
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,200.	1,120.
Net Inc.	60.4	45.4
Per Share	3.04	2.45

Nets include gains of $4.1 million vs $9.7 million in quarters and of $4.1 million vs $18.2 million in years from sale of businesses.

Phelps Dodge

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	217.6	214.2
Oper Loss	132.5	29.2
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	910.1	952.1
Oper Loss	207.3	53.8

Nets exclude losses of $3.46 vs 9 cents a share in quarters and of $2.46 vs 4 cents in years from discontinued operations.

Rorer

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	150.7	142.0
Net Inc.	15.81	15.55
Per Share	0.74	0.74
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	522.1	475.3
Net Inc.	44.28	42.45
Per Share	2.08	2.02

Safeway Stores

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	6,130.	5,780.
Net Inc.	76.7	75.2
Per Share	1.29	1.30
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	19,640.	18,590.
Net Inc.	185.0	183.0
Per Share	3.12	3.24

Sundstrand

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	307.0	241.6
Net Inc.	20.62	14.0
Per Share	1.12	0.77
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,040.	909.3
Net Inc.	66.4	44.2
Per Share	3.63	2.42

Tesoro Pet.

1st Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	674.3	847.6
Net Inc.	0.81	5.47
Per Share	0.06	0.40

1983 net includes gain of $4.9 million.

Travelers

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	3,380.	2,900.
Oper Net	120.7	107.7
Oper Share	1.43	1.28
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	13,500.	12,000.
Oper Net	346.1	342.6
Oper Share	4.11	4.08

Nets exclude gain of $1.6 million vs loss of $3.9 million in quarters and gain of $27 million vs charge of $30.2 million.

Union Electric

4th Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	307.7	318.9
Net Inc.	64.0	49.9
Per Share	0.52	0.41
Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,410.	1,400.
Net Inc.	324.2	276.5
Per Share	2.84	2.66

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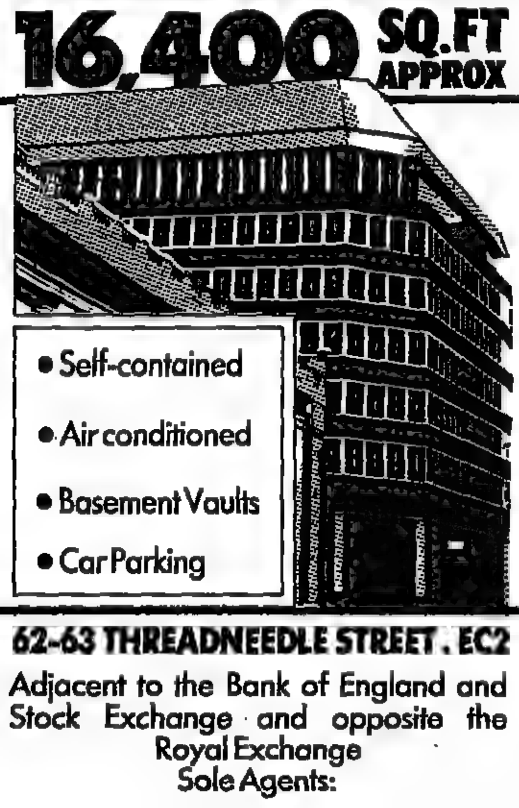

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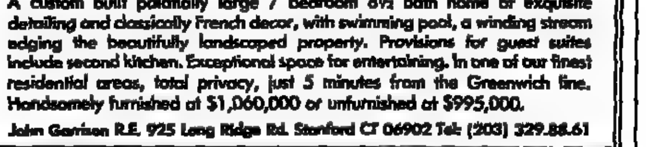

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
51	40¾	Monsn s	2.30	5.1	8	2432	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
31½	26	MntDU	2.56	8.2	8	17	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
30¼	16⅜	MonPw	2.00	9.2	9	2904	22	21¼	21⅞	+1
18⅛	14½	MonSt	1.80a	10.1		24	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
9¼	6¾	MONY	.80	8.8	8	110	9⅛	9	9⅛	
51¾	34¾	MooreC	2.00	3.9	13	80	51½	51	51	+ ¼
25⅝	18⅜	MoreM	1.04	4.5	12	618x	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	23½	MorM pf	2.50	9.3		46	27	27	27	
46¾	28¼	Morgn s	2.20	4.7	8	2918	47½	46	47¼	+1¼
84⅝	75¾	Morgn pf	7.77e	9.8		191	80	79½	79½	+ ½
39½	26⅞	MorKnd	1.40	3.6	10	836	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
31⅞	18⅝	MorseS	.80	3.7	9	27	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
20¼	12	MtgRty	1.71e	8.7	11	265	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
31½	20	Morton s	.64	2.2	13	4111	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	— ½
44¼	29¼	Motrla s	.64	1.7	11	5424	37⅜	36½	36⅝	— ½
24¼	15¾	Muntrd	.54b	2.3	13	81	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Munsng			16	19	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
43	26	MurphC	1.40	3.3	16	368	42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
38½	23½	MurpO	1.00	3.4	11	2196	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
23⅝	18⅝	MurryO	1.20	5.6	11	6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	11	MutOm	1.44e	10.8		20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
11⅞	3⅝	MyerL n				38	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	N	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
23⅜	16	NAFCO	.80b	4.0	17	9	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
60⅝	39⅝	NBD	2.40	4.0	8	127	60½	60⅛	60⅛	— ¼
24½	14¼	NBI			11	3682	18⅛	17¼	17¾	+1
21½	16½	NCH	.72	3.4	14	64	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
39¾	23	NCNB	1.32	3.6	9	825	37¼	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
30⅞	20⅝	NCR s	.88	2.9	9	4571	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	13	NI Ind			9	769	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
17	10⅛	NL Ind	.20	1.7		2554	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
33	25¼	NUI	2.32	7.0	7	3	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	⅝	NVF				1726	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
46¼	33½	NWA	.90	2.0	10	2686	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅜
54⅝	38⅛	NabscB	2.48	4.6	11	1359	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
28⅝	21	Nalco	1.20	4.5	14	4780	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ½
29⅞	20	Nashua			8	131	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅜
37½	30¾	NatCan	1.00	2.9	9	377	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅝
18½	11⅛	NtCnv s	.36	2.0	17	181	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	22¾	NatDist	2.20	8.6	17	418	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
19¼	16¼	NDist pr	1.85	10.3		100	18	18	18	— ½
20	11⅞	NtEdu s			11	2110	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
29⅛	17¼	NatFGs	1.88	7.2	6	134	26½	26	26	— ⅛
22	19⅛	NFG pf	2.30	10.8		3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
44⅝	27	NatGyp	1.76	4.1	7	490	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛	
4⅝	2½	NtHom				22	4⅛	4	4⅛	
33⅞	23⅜	NII	.25	.8	22	1315	33¼	32⅛	32⅛	—1
69	56	NII pf	5.00	7.8		37	64¾	64½	64½	— ¼
28⅛	17⅜	NMedE	.52	1.9	14	1838	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
29	20¾	NtPrest	1.00	3.7	13	164	27	27	27	— ¼
16¾	9½	NtSemi			13	5622	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	21⅛	NtSvcIn	1.00	3.4	11	218	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ¼
17	17⅜	NStand	.40	2.7	9	9	15	15	15	
13	10	Nerco n	.48a	3.8	7	83	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅜
29¼	21⅜	NevPw	2.76	9.9	8	103	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ½
14¼	11½	NevP pf	1.60	11.4		1400z	14	14	14	+ ¼
20½	19	NevP pf	2.30	11.6		2002	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
16⅞	14⅛	NevP pf	1.95	11.9		3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅞	8½	NevSvL	.50	4.4	7	37	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
39⅞	28⅝	NEngEl	3.60	9.4	6	2592	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
26⅜	19	NJRsc	2.04	7.9	10	9	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
23⅛	14¾	NYSEG	2.44	10.7	6	1744	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
30	24	NYS pf	3.75	12.2		180z	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¾
70	55½	NYS pf	8.80	12.6		70z	70	70	70	+1½
18	13½	NYS pf	2.12	11.9		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
30	24	NYS pfD	3.75	12.7		13	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	13¼	Newell	.50	2.7	11	30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
43⅛	29	Newhal	.64	1.5	29	37	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅝
14¼	11	Newhll	4.78e	33.8		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	7¼	NwhlRs	.68e	7.9		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	31	Newmt	1.00	2.3	32	558	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅞
5⅝	1⅝	Nwpark				435	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	12	NiaMP	2.00	11.3	6	5310	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28¾	22½	NiaMpf	3.60	13.0		160z	28	27⅝	27⅝	
33½	26	NiaMpf	4.10	12.1		400z	34	33¾	34	+2
38	30¾	NiaMpf	4.85	13.1		310z	37	37	37	— ½
41	34	NiaMpf	5.25	12.7		300z	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
19⅝	15⅝	NiagSh	1.95e	11.9		18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	Nicolet	.12	.7	25	133	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	
29⅞	24¼	NICOR	3.04	10.3		583	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
19	12½	NoblAf	.12	.8	38	750	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	48½	NorfkSo	3.40	5.1	9	1546	66⅜	66	66⅜	+ ⅜
39¾	29¾	Norstr	2.40	6.0	8	235	40	39¼	39⅞	+ ½
18⅝	12	Nortek	.08	.4	8	244	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
55⅝	42	NACoal	1.00	1.8	7	85	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ½
44¼	28½	NAPhl s	1.00	2.3	10	195	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	13⅜	NEurO	1.64e	10.8	10	39	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
15	10⅝	NoestUt	1.58	10.4	8	2710	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
15⅛	11	NIndPS	1.56	13.4	7	7220	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
44¼	33⅝	NoStPw	3.24	7.7	7	411	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	— ⅛
33½	28	NSPw pf	3.60	11.1		30z	32½	32½	32½	+1
36	30	NSPw pf	4.08	11.2		200z	36½	36½	36½	+2
36⅞	31⅛	NSPw pf	4.10	11.2		1400z	39¾	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
40½	34⅛	NSPw pf	4.56	11.4		1600z	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ¼
58⅞	51	NSPw pf	6.80	11.5		2010z	59⅞	58⅛	59⅞	+1¼
42¼	29⅞	NorTel	.40	1.0		3312	41	40¾	41	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Nthgat g				14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
39⅞	23⅝	Nortrp s	1.20	3.3	11	5124	37¼	34⅞	36⅞	+1⅞

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
62¼	40⅞	NwtInd	2.48	5.1	14	1348	53½	52⅝	52⅝	— ½
23	19⅝	NwtP pf	2.36	10.3		1000	23	22	23	+ ⅜
24¼	8⅞	NwStW				20	12½	12	12¼	— ⅛
38⅞	30¾	Norton	2.00	5.4	12	621	38¼	36½	37	—1⅜
32½	21½	Norwst	1.80	6.7	14	454	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
58¼	48½	Nwst pf	6.15e	11.3		370	54½	54	54¼	+ ¼
57⅞	50	Nwst pf	5.91e	11.5		339	53¼	51½	51½	—1
56	28⅞	Novo	.29e	.9	13	2190	32	31⅛	31⅝	+ ½
39¼	26	Nucor	.36	1.0	14	109	37⅛	36⅞	37	
9⅝	4⅛	NutriS	.32	6.2		568	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
79⅞	58⅝	NYNEX	6.00	7.7	8	1559	78½	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	O	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
5⅛	2	OakInd				227	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
34¼	23⅛	OakiteP	1.52	4.5	13	3	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
35¾	23⅛	OcciPet	2.50	8.8	7	1482	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
17	9⅛	OccIP wt				3	11	11	11	
23⅞	20	OccIP pf	2.50	11.4		10	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	17⅛	OccIP pf	2.12	11.9		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	OccIP pf	2.30	12.0		24	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	48½	OccIP pf	6.25	12.4		58	50¼	50¼	50¼	
113	105⅝	OccIP pf	15.50	14.1		139	110⅝	110½	110¼	+ ⅛
108⅛	101¼	Occi pf	14.62	13.8		5	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
34½	22	ODECO	1.00	3.7	17	707	27	26⅝	27	+1
31¾	24⅛	Ogden	1.80	5.9	15	156	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
14¼	9⅛	OhioEd	1.84	12.9	6	3153	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
33½	25⅛	OhEd pf	4.44	13.7		10z	32½	32½	32½	— ½
34	26½	OhEd pf	4.56	13.4		180z	34	34	34	+ ⅞
30	25½	OhEd pf	1.58e	5.5		1000	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
26⅞	18¼	OhEd pf	3.50	13.3		44	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅝
28⅝	21	OhEd pr	3.92	14.1		36	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	10⅞	OhEd pf	1.80	12.6		8	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
66½	51	OhEd pf	9.12	13.7		100z	66½	66½	66½	
62½	47½	OhEd pf	8.64	14.3		70z	62	60½	60½	—2
91	77	OhE pf	10.76	12.3		100z	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
17¼	12¼	OhMatr	.40	2.4	18	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
64	52	OhP pf	8.04	13.1		200z	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	
61½	51½	OhP pfB	7.60	12.7		100z	60	60	60	
62	52	OhP pfC	7.60	13.2		350z	57½	57½	57½	—1
31	25½	OhP pfH	3.75	12.7		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
19¾	15	OhP pfG	2.27	12.5		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
108	98	OhP pfA	14.00	13.4		480z	105½	102⅝	104¼	+2
107	98½	OhP pfF	14.00	13.6		30z	103	103	103	—1½
68½	56	OhP pfE	8.48	12.8		870z	68	66	66	— ⅜
61½	51¼	OhP pfD	7.76	12.7		420z	61	61	61	— ⅜
23½	19⅛	OklaGE	2.00	9.1	8	663	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	7	OklaG pf	.80	10.7		40z	7½	7½	7½	
35⅝	25⅛	Olin	1.50	4.3	9	2444	35½	34⅝	35⅛	
29¼	5¾	Omncre			9	312	9	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
22¼	14	Oneida	.80	4.8	10	56	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	26½	ONEOK	2.56	7.8	18	343	33⅜	32	33	+1
25⅝	19¾	OranRk	2.04	8.1	9	140	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	5½	Orange	.53t	5.4	12	165	10	9¾	9⅞	
28⅝	19½	OrionC	.76	3.0	278	200	25⅝	25	25	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	OrionP			40	1660	12¼	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Orion pf	.50	5.8		41	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
30½	24	Orion pf	2.75	9.1		327	30⅜	30	30¼	— ⅛
31½	18⅛	OutbM s	.64	2.2	10	741x	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
31½	17	OvrnTr	.64	2.0	14	996	32⅛	31¼	32⅛	+1¼
20	13	OvShip	.50	2.9	10	161	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
36⅝	25⅛	OwenC	1.40	3.9	9	1757	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
46¼	31¼	OwenIll	1.68b	4.2	8	1751	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
16⅝	10½	Oxford	.44	3.3	9	250	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	P	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
30	18	PHH	.88	3.0	12	191	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
40	24¾	PPG	1.60	4.2	9	710	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
26½	15	PSA	.60	2.4		251	25	24	24⅝	— ⅜
19¾	13¼	PSA dpf	1.90	10.0		23	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PacAS	1.50	11.5		13	13⅛	13	13	
17¼	12⅞	PacGE	1.72	10.0	7	4725	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
42⅝	30⅞	PacLtg	3.32	8.3	11	439	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅞
29	20⅛	PcLum	1.20	4.4	14	294	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅜
10½	5⅝	PacRes	.05r	.7		67	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	PacRs pf	2.00	12.8		21	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
17½	11⅞	PacScl	.40	2.4	13	112	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
71¼	52½	PacTele	5.40	7.6	8	1986	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
13	9¼	PacTin	.40	4.0		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	21	Pacifcp	2.32	8.7	7	526	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ½
33⅝	27½	Pacif pf	4.07	12.6		38	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
43⅛	23⅞	PainWb	.60	1.5	71	3141	42⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
34⅛	26½	PainW pf	2.25	6.9		346	33	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
39	24⅝	PalmBc	1.20	3.1	10	580	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	PanABk	.70	2.9	8	69	24	24	24	+ ¼
7⅜	4	PanAm				2363	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
4⅛	1⅝	PanA wt				179	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13½	Pandck n	.20	1.0	19	760	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	31	PanhEC	2.30	5.8	10	1117	39⅞	39¼	39½	
5⅞	3	PantPr			14	1188	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12	Paprcft	.80	5.3	13	1264	15½	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	10¼	Pardyn			56	897	17	16⅝	16⅝	
26	12½	ParkE s			12	69	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅞	ParkDrl	.16	2.3		869	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
39½	25¼	ParkH	1.12	2.8	12	167	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
18½	12½	ParkPn	.52	3.2	28	141	16½	16¼	16¼	
5⅞	1½	PatPtrl				549	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27½	14	PayINW	.34	1.3	18	42	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
17½	11½	PayNP	.60	4.1	13	269	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
21¼	13½	PayCsh	.16	.8	17	3910	20	19	19⅞	— ⅜
13½	6¼	Peabdy	.20	2.3		109	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝		Pengo				1380	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
53½	36⅝	PenCen			12	344	52⅝	51½	52¼	+ ⅜
55⅝	44⅝	Penney	2.36	4.9	8	2347	49⅝	48⅛	48½	— ⅜
25⅞	19½	PaPL	2.48	10.0	8	808	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
36	30½	PaPL pf	4.40	12.1		200z	36½	36	36½	+1½
37½	30	PaPL pf	4.50	12.8		110z	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
67⅞	57¾	PaPL pf	8.60	13.0		20z	66	66	66	
27¾	23¼	PaPL dpr	3.42	12.4		77	27¾	27⅝	27½	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	PaPL dpr	2.90	12.0		16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
66½	56½	PaPL pr	8.40	12.9		720z	65¼	65¼	65¼	
26⅝	22⅝	PaPL dpr	3.25	12.4		4	26¼	26	26¼	
29⅝	25¼	PaPL dpr	3.75	12.8		10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
97½	81¾	PaPL pr	11.00	11.8		50z	93	93	93	—1
70	58½	PaPL pr	8.70	12.8		10z	68	68	68	—1
39¾	31½	Penwlt	2.20	5.7	12	55	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
23¾	20	Penw pf	1.60	6.8		17	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	30⅝	Pennzol	2.20	5.0	20	449	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
16⅝	9¼	PeopEn	1.06	6.6	7	412	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
38	23¼	PepBoy	.36	1.0	17	95	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	34½	PepsiCo	1.68	3.7	31	7233	45⅝	43⅝	45	+1½
30⅛	17⅞	PerkEl	.56	2.1	16	3119	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ¼
10½	7¼	Prmlan	1.25e	13.9	8	433	9⅛	8⅞	9	
22	12⅝	PeryDr	.28	1.4	15	181	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
38¾	27	Petrie	1.40	3.7	16	439	37⅝	37½	37⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
37⅝	24⅝	PetRs	3.72e	14.2		44	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	14	PetRs pf	1.57	9.9		56	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4	PtrInv	1.03e	22.3		35	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
42⅞	29⅝	Pfizer	1.48	3.7	13	4874	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ¼
27⅝	12⅞	PhelpD				2289	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
48¼	34	Phelp pr	5.00	11.0		20	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
41⅝	20⅝	PhibrS	.54	1.3	13	4332	41¼	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅜
16	9	PhilaEl	2.20	13.9	6	1714	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
29½	22	PhilE pf	3.80	13.5		400z	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
32½	25	PhilE pf	4.40	13.9		160z	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	+ ½
34	25½	PhilE pf	4.68	14.0		50z	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
62½	50¼	PhilE pf	8.75	14.2		290z	61½	61	61½	— ½
10⅞	9⅛	PhilE pf	1.41	13.4		115	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	PhilE pf	1.33	13.6		64	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
55½	43	PhilE pf	7.85	14.1		370z	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ½
10	6⅝	PhilE pf	1.28	13.5		29	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
118	97	Phil pf	17.12	14.5		50z	118	118	118	
107	87	PhilE pf	15.25	14.2		20z	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
67	51	PhilE pf	9.50	14.5		50z	65½	65½	65½	— ½
56¼	44	PhilE pf	7.80	14.2		1170z	55⅛	54½	55	
20	15¼	PhilSub	1.32	7.2	11	77	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
87¼	62½	PhilMr	3.40	3.9	12	3563	87¼	86⅛	86⅞	+ ½
24⅞	10⅝	PhilpIn	.48	2.0	13	410	24¼	23	24	+ ⅛
56¼	33⅝	PhilPet	2.40	4.8	10	60880	50⅞	49⅝	50	+ ¼
28½	16¼	PhilVH	.40	1.5	9	216	27⅛	26¼	26¼	— ¼
36¼	27½	PiedAvi	.28	.8	8	862	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
32⅞	23⅝	PieNG	2.32	7.6	7	23	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
21	14	Pier 1			13	95	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	33	Pilsbry	1.56	3.6	10	1685	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
33	21¼	Pioneer	1.24	3.7	7	3723	34	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
28⅛	17	PionrEl	.17r	.7	48	131	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
43½	26½	PitnyB	1.84	2.5	12	2065	43	41½	42	—1¼
86	53¾	PitnB pf	2.12	2.5		6	84	83½	83½	—2½
15½	9⅛	Pittstn				1385	12	11½	11⅞	+ ½
15⅝	8⅝	PlanRs	.20	1.5	13	142	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
22½	12⅝	Plantrn	.16	1.1	15	160	14½	14⅜	14½	
13⅞	7½	Playboy			4	92	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
35¼	19½	Plessey	.45e	3.3	9	191	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	15⅝	PogoPd	.60	3.3	36	132	18⅛	18	18	
32	24¼	Polarld	1.00	3.8	20	929	27	26½	26⅝	
22⅞	11½	Pondrs	.40	3	8	1106	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
22¾	15	PopTal	.80	4.2		24	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
19⅝	13¼	Portec	.40	2.2	69	10	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
86	72¼	Portr pf	5.50	7.3		50z	75	75	75	
18	13	PortGE	1.82	10.2	6	764	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
98½	90	PoG pf	11.50	11.7		10z	98	98	98	
21⅞	17½	PorG pf	2.60	12.2		9	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
33⅛	28¼	PorG pf	4.40	13.2		41	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
33¾	28¼	PorG pf	4.32	13.1		80	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
35	25⅝	Potlch	1.56	4.5	12	33	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	PotmEl	2.16	8.1	8	3324	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
37½	31	PotEl pf	4.04	11.5		100z	35¼	35¼	35¼	
24⅝	16¾	Preml s			17	302	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ½
35⅝	23	Primrk	2.00	6.1	6	63	33⅜	33	33	— ¼
20¼	11¾	PrimeC			15	7822	18⅝	17¾	18½	+1
32	16	PrimM	.12	.4	23	543	32	31	31½	— ½
59⅝	45⅝	ProctG	2.60	4.7	12	3153	56⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¼	PrdRsh	.28	2.0	25	96	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
47¼	31	Proler	1.40	3.2	10	12	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅝
19⅝	16¼	PSvCol	1.92	9.7	8	1010	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
19¼	16¼	PSCol pf	2.10	11.2		4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	PSInd	1.00	12.1	3	317	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
8¼	6	PSIn pf	1.04	13.9		400z	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
8	6⅛	PSIn pf	1.08	14.6		800z	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
47⅝	36⅝	PSIn pf	7.15	15.9		500z	45	45	45	
63	49⅝	PSIn pf	9.44	16.0		180z	59	58½	59	+ ⅜
56⅞	44½	PSIn pf	8.52	16.2		40z	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
57	43	PSIn pf	8.38	15.6		100z	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	+ ⅞
60	46¼	PSIn pf	8.96	16.1		1050z	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	3½	PSvNH			2	1674	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
17¾	6	PSNH pf				700z	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	PNH pfB				25	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
26¾	8½	PNH pfC				11	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
23¾	7	PNH pfD				58	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
24⅝	7	PNH pfE				17	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
20½	5⅝	PNH pfF				13	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	7⅛	PNH pfG				247	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	19½	PSvNM	2.88	11.5	9	874	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
27⅛	20⅝	PSvEG	2.72	10.4	7	7491	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
13¼	10⅛	PSEG pf	1.40	11.2		9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
37	29⅝	PSEG pf	4.30	11.6		2700z	37	36⅝	37	+1
42⅞	33½	PSEG pf	5.05	11.9		400z	42½	42½	42½	+1⅛
44	35⅝	PSEG pf	5.28	12.0		900z	44	44	44	+ ¼
18⅝	15	PSEG pf	2.17	12.1		34	18¼	18	18	— ¼
56½	46½	PSEG pf	6.80	12.1		260z	56	56	56	+ ⅞
20¾	16⅝	PSEG pf	2.43	12.2		13	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
66⅝	53	PSEG pf	7.70	12.0		9150z	64⅞	64⅝	64½	— ⅛
65	55	PSEG pf	8.08	12.6		200z	64	64	64	+ ½
62⅝	51½	PSEG pf	7.52	12.0		3110z	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ½
79⅞	65⅝	PSEG pf	9.62	12.0		4000z	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	+ ½
4⅝	2½	Publick				87	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Pueblo	.16	1.3	9	44	12	12	12	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	PR Cem			5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15	9¼	PugetP	1.76	12.7	9	247	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
21⅞	10⅛	PulteHm	.12	.6	31	532	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
46½	23⅞	Purolat	1.28	5.0	13	748	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Pyro			8	313	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Q	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
38¾	27¼	QuakO s			12	781	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅞
21⅜	15	QuakSO	.80	3.7	26	2269	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Quanex			49	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Questar	1.60	4.8	10	2259	33½	31	33	+2½
24⅝	14	QkReil	.20e	.8	20	472	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	R	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
18⅝	6¼	RBInd	.16	1.7		233	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
40	28⅝	RCA	1.04	2.6	12	4644	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
34	29	RCA pf	3.50	10.4		270z	33½	32	33½	+ ½
91⅞	67¾	RCA pf	4.00	4.3		78	92½	91⅞	92½	+1½
31⅞	24⅝	RCA pf	2.12	6.8		486	31⅜	30⅝	31¼	+ ½
35⅝	29⅝	RCA pf	3.65	10.2		28	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
9¾	6⅛	RLC	.20	2.2	11	24	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
4⅞	3	RPC n				610	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17¾	12¼	RTE	.56	3.4	10	50	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	25	RalsPur	1.00	2.7	13	1079	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ½
8⅝	5⅛	Ramad			37	1847	7½	7⅛	7⅜	
21	16½	Ranco	.84	4.4	9	18	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅛	RangrO				340	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
65	47½	Raycm	.44	.7	19	159	63	61⅞	63	+1½
48	34¾	Raythn	1.60	3.4	17	2820	47¼	46⅛	46⅞	+1
13⅝	7⅜	ReadBt	.40	4.0	36	127	10⅜	10	10⅛	
23½	16⅝	RdBat pf	2.12	10.2		50	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	9½	RltRef	1.35e	8.2	17	94	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
15⅞	9	RecnEq			16	427	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
14⅞	8	Redmn	.30	2.6	22	509	11½	11	11⅝	— ¼
10½	7½	Reece			13	69	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
2⅛	⅝	Regal				61	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
37⅞	23	ReichC	.80	2.2	10	112	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	RepAir			6	675	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	RepA wt				362	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
42¾	25⅞	RepCp	.60a	1.4	11	60x	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	9⅝	RepGyp	.56	2.7	9	48	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
41½	31⅛	RepNY	1.64	3.9	8	407	42¼	41⅛	42¼	+1⅛
26⅜	20¾	RNY pfC	3.12	12.1		82	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
58⅝	52	RNY pfA	6.69e	11.9		50	56	56	56	+ ¼
52¾	40	RNY pfB	4.47e	8.7		300	51½	51	51½	
32⅝	21½	RepBk	1.64	5.2	7	481	32	31	31¾	+1
29	20¼	RepBk pf	2.12	7.3		18	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ½
104⅞	86¾	RepBk pf	5.31e	5.9		60	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
18⅞	14	RshCot	.32	1.8	24	33x	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ½
33¼	22½	Revco	.80	2.9	12	3160	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	vIRever				156	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
40⅞	28⅝	Revlon	1.84	5.2	11	583	35½	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
24¼	17¼	Rexhm	.70	3.4	12	8	20½	20⅜	20½	
20	11⅜	Rexnrd	.44	3.0	12	146	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
78	52⅞	Reynln	3.40	4.4	10	2191	77½	77⅛	77¼	+ ¼
49	46	ReyIn pf	4.10	8.4		15	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
40½	26	ReyMtl	1.00	2.5	6	944	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	+ ½
85¼	58¼	ReyM pf	4.50	5.2		3	86½	86	86½	+1¼
30⅛	24¼	RchVck	1.48	5.1	9	380x	29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	18¾	RiegelT	1.80	8.4		39	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
30	17½	RiteAid	.50	1.7	18	1465	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
7⅝	5⅛	RvrOk n			18	479	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
36⅝	25	Robshw	1.12	3.2	8	94	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
48½	35¼	Robtsn	1.60	4.1	16	63	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅞
24⅜	12	Robins	.76	3.4	16	1180	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	12¼	RochG	2.20	11.3	5	832	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
35	27½	RochTl	2.44	7.2	9	27	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
36	23	Rockwl	1.00	2.8	10	3438	36	35⅛	35⅝	+ ½
310	267	RkInt pf	4.75	1.4		1	350	350	350	+45½
128	83	RkInt pf	1.35	1.1		1	128½	128½	128½	+5½
69⅞	48⅞	RohmH	2.00	2.9	10	106	70¼	69⅜	70	+1
52½	27¼	Rohrln			10	163	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅞
21⅞	10⅝	RolCm n	.30e	1.4	31	370	21½	21	21¼	+ ½
18¼	6	RollnE s	.05e	.3	24	1233	19	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅞
13½	6⅝	Rollins	.46	4.0	18	231	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Ronson				76	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
20¼	12⅝	Roper	.64	3.5	8	141	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
34½	24	Rorer	1.12	4.0	13	1423	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	Rowan	.08	.8	125	2793	10⅝	10	10	
54⅝	41¼	RoyID	2.87e	5.3	5	3218	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	32¾	Rubrmd	.84	1.7	18	122	49½	48½	48⅝	—1
24	13	RussB n			17	265	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+1¼
20	15⅝	RusTog	.76	4.3	9	70	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
30	17⅝	RyanH	1.00	3.8	16	128	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
57	38⅛	RyderS	1.08b	2.8	10	427	56	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
25	12½	Ryland	.60	2.3	17	848	26½	25	26⅞	+1⅞
17¼	8½	Rymar s			5	122	15	14¼	14⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	S	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
48	33⅝	SCM	2.00	4.1	13	60	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ½
12¼	7⅜	SL Ind s	.20b	1.8	10	36	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
30	19½	SPSTec	.80	2.8	14	415	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅞
26	15	Sabine	.04	.2	23	342	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
23	16	SabnRy	2.80e	15.1		128	18½	18	18½	+ ⅝
17½	11⅝	StgdBs	.24	1.4	17	363	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
10	5¼	StgdSc			71	218	6½	6	6⅜	+ ½
2⅞	⅜	StgdS wt				26	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
32½	19½	SafKin s			22	104	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
29⅝	21¼	Safewy	1.60	5.4	9	4747	29½	28⅛	29⅝	+1
35½	25	Saga	.52	1.8	12	780	30	29¼	29⅜	— ¼
20⅛	15¾	StJoLP	1.72	8.4	7	36	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
10⅞	9	SPaul	1.20	11.4		49	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
11¼	6½	Salant				40	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
34½	21	SallieM	.16	.5	15	783	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
53¼	49¼	SallM pf	4.03e	7.7		200	52⅝	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	SDieGs	2.10	8.9	8	203	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
10⅝	6¾	SJuanB	.82e	8.9	11	727	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
51	31	Sandr s	.56	1.5	19	775	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	+ ¼
24½	18⅝	SAnitRt	1.94	7.9	14	69	24⅝	24¼	24½	
30⅝	20¼	SFeSoP	1.00	3.5	11	3988x	28⅝	28	28½	— ⅛
34¼	24¼	Satwel	1.40	4.5	15	33	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	13¼	SaulRE	.20	1.2	44	3	17	17	17	
19⅝	14½	SavEIP	1.60	8.6	7	77	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
20½	15⅝	SavE A	1.34	6.7		10	20	19½	20	+ ⅞
11⅛	9⅝	SavE pf	1.28	11.8		11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Savin				1143	6⅛	6	6⅛	
11⅞	8½	Savin pf	1.50	14.3		16	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
23⅞	17¼	SCANA	2.16	9.3	8	644	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
40	33	SchrPlo	1.68	4.3	11	2920	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	— ¼
55	34½	Schlmb	1.20	2.9	10	6507	41⅜	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	7¼	SciAtl	.12	.9	23	534	13	12⅝	12⅝	
29	19¼	ScoaInd	.76	2.8	12	2122	27⅜	26½	27	— ½
59¼	39⅞	ScottFet			10	90	58¾	58½	58¾	+ ½
38¼	25¼	ScottP	1.12	2.9	10	1998	38½	38	38⅛	
15⅝	11⅜	Scottys	.52	3.4	11	82	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
43¼	20⅛	Scovill	1.52	3.6	15	5	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	18⅛	SeaCnt n	.42	1.1	7	637	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ⅞
11⅞	9½	SeaCt pf	1.46	12.6		15	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	SeaC pfB	2.10	13.7		12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12	SeaC pfC	2.10	13.9		63	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
25¾	14⅝	SeaLd n	.48	1.9		1430	26	24½	25¼	+1⅜
5⅛	2⅝	SeaCo n				187	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	30	Seagrm	.80	1.9	10	1430	42⅝	41⅛	42⅝	+1⅛
21½	12½	Seagul			19	206	18½	18	18	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	SealAir	.40	1.5	15	87	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
31⅛	19¾	SealPw	1.00	3.3	9	389	31⅞	30½	30⅝	— ¼
65½	37½	SearleG	.52	.9	18	7494	58¼	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	29½	Sears	1.76	5.0	9	4750	35½	34⅞	35⅜	+ ⅝
102⅞	97	Sears pf	6.66e	6.5		271	103	102	103	+1
57½	38	SecPac	2.44	4.2	7	2264	58⅛	56	58⅛	+1⅞
28⅜	19	SecPc wl				17	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
22⅞	12½	SeigLt			10	11	13	12⅞	13	
35⅛	20⅝	SvcCp s	.40	1.3	18	501	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
20¼	11⅞	Shaklee	.72	4.7	33	135	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	10⅜	Shawin	.60	2.4	8	798	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
61½	52⅝	ShellO	2.00	3.6	10	83	55⅝	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
39½	28½	ShellT	2.12e	6.2	5	700	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
29½	17¼	ShelGlo	.80	2.7	7	574	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅞
30½	18½	ShelG pf	1.40	4.4		16	31½	30½	31½	+2
34⅞	22¼	Shrwin	.76	2.2	12	1021	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Shoetwn			10	245	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
18⅞	12	Showbt	.60	4.1	14	20	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
16⅝	12¾	SierPac	1.60	10.2	7	133	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37	24½	Signal	1.00	3.0	14	2130	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
59⅝	48⅝	Signl pf	4.12	7.0		48	59	58½	59	+1
36	20⅛	Singer	.10	.3	10	849	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅛
31	26¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.3		4	31	30¾	31	
18	12¾	Skyline	.48	3.0	23	253	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
20½	9⅝	SmithIn	.32	2.5	22	951	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
60½	50	SmkB	2.80	4.7	9	1207	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	36⅛	Smuckr	.96	1.8	14	68	53⅞	53	53¼	— ⅜
39½	27	SnapOn	1.16	2.9	13	432	39⅞	39¼	39½	
38	27	Sonat	1.85	5.3	7	5333	35¼	34⅝	35	
17⅞	12¾	SonyCp	.16e	1.0	13	4641	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
29½	22¾	SooLin	1.20	4.4	13	32	27¾	27	27¾	— ⅛
38½	27⅞	SourcC	3.20	8.4		25	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
21½	18	SrcCp pf	2.40	11.3		9	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
28⅝	22	SoJerIn	2.44	8.8	10	63	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	38¼	Soudwn	1.00	2.2	11	249	45⅝	45¼	45½	
29	22	SoetBk	1.20	4.0	9	841	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	5⅞	SoetPS	1.65t	21.0	29	47	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	SCalE s	2.04	9.0	7	6865	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
19	14⅝	SouthCo	1.92	10.3	6	2960	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
36	25⅛	SoInGE	2.68	7.7	7	37	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
37½	27⅜	SNETl	2.72	7.6	9	303	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
36	31⅛	SoNE pf	3.82	10.8		16	35¼	35	35½	+ ⅝
24⅝	21⅜	SoRy pf	2.60	10.9		5	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ¼
31	21¼	SoUnCo	1.72	6.3	17	171	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
36⅛	23	Soutind	1.00	3.2	9	4036	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅝
18⅝	11⅛	SoRoy	.08	.6	11	862	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Soumrk	.20	2.7	4	651	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
54½	48	Somk pf	7.15e	14.0		40	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅜	SwAirl	.13	.5	15	1251	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+1
22½	13	SwtFor			18	197	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	SwtGas	1.20	8.4	13	190	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅝
73⅝	53	SwBell	5.60	7.7	8	1716	73¼	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	SwEnr	.52	2.1	17	81	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
22	17	SwtPS	1.88	8.9	8	4443	21⅛	21	21⅛	
17⅞	11⅛	Sparton	.57	3.7	47	248	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅜
27¾	18	SpectP			26	219	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
50⅞	33¾	Sperry	1.92	4.0	10	1651	48⅝	48⅛	48½	+ ¼
37⅝	30½	Springs	1.52	4.2	9	20	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
43⅝	31⅛	SquarD	1.84	4.3	12	478	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅜
55¼	37½	Squibb	1.60	3.0	15	961	52⅝	52⅛	52½	+ ½
25¼	17⅜	Staley	.80	3.6	18	1075	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
22	16½	StBPnt	.54	2.7	11	201	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
21	13	StMotr	.32	2.0	9	542	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
60⅝	48⅛	StOInd	3.30	5.6	8	4915	59	58⅛	58⅝	— ⅛
50½	39⅝	StdOOh	2.80	6.3	7	1489	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
78	74⅝	SOOh pf	3.75	5.0		10z	74¾	74¾	74¾	
24⅞	9⅝	StPacCp	.40	1.6	10	405	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
17	11	Standex	.52	3.2	11	1188	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	StanWk	.96	3.3	11	622	29½	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅝	Starrett	1.00	3.3	12	13	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
10½	8⅝	StaMSe	1.20a	11.7		166	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
23⅝	15¾	StaufCh	1.44	7.2		2825	20¼	20	20¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Steego	.12	3.7		22	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
18⅝	14¼	Sterchi	.76	4.2	10	20	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅝	StrlBcp	.72	6.6	18	84	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
30	23½	SterlDg	1.16	4.2	12	6108x	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅜
22¾	15⅛	StevnJ	1.20	6.0	16	290	20⅛	19⅞	20	
36	25⅝	StwWrn	1.68	5.7	19	74	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
12	8½	StkVC pf	1.00	8.3		2290z	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
44⅝	32⅝	StoneW	1.60	3.7	9	13	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
40	25⅝	StoneC	.60	1.9	24	1215	32	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
53⅞	32¾	StopShp	1.00	2.3	7	613	42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅛	StorEq	1.84	9.6	15	870	19⅝	19	19⅛	+1⅜
14½	2	vlStorT				1763	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
55½	30¼	Storer	.40	.7		815	58	55⅝	58	+2¼
20⅝	20	StrtMt n				178	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	StrldRt	.80	4.7	23	107	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	SuavSh				25	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
30⅝	21⅝	SunBks	1.20	3.7	11	458	32½	30⅞	32⅛	+1⅝
32	24¼	SunCh	.48	1.5	22	26	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7½	SunEl				47	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
59½	43⅝	SunCo	2.30	4.6	11	1172	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+ ½
122	90¾	SunC pf	2.25	2.2		2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
49⅞	34⅝	Sundstr	1.80	3.8	15	688	48¼	47¼	48	
15⅝	7½	SunMn			13	517	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
34¼	23½	SuprVl	.68	2.0	12	1195	33⅞	32½	33⅝	+1⅛
38¾	19¾	SupMkt	.42	1.1	15	718	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	14	Swank	.90	5.5	10	9	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
22⅝	16⅛	Sybron	1.08	5.4	12	152	20	19⅝	20	
36⅝	28½	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.3		10	33	32½	32⅝	— ¾
14½	10	SymsCo			23	22	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
54	37⅝	Syntex	1.92	3.6	13	551	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ¼
38⅝	25¾	Sysco	.34	1.0	15	863	35¼	34¾	35	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	T	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
62	35⅝	TDK	.29e	.7	19	60	43⅝	43½	43¼	— ¼
31⅜	24	TECO	2.20	7.3	8	254	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅜	TGIF			20	1682	12¼	11¼	12	+ ¾
15½	11⅝	TNP	1.25	8.1	6	64	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛

هكذا من الأصل

Over-the-Counter

Feb. 7

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ch'ge

Accord Reached On N.Y. Cargo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An agreement intended to lower the cost of shipping containers of cargo through New York was announced Wednesday by the shipping industry, the longshoremen's union and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Under the agreement, a fee that steamship companies pay for each container of cargo would be reduced by one-third. The container fee is used to finance fringe benefits for New York dockworkers.

As a result, cost differentials between New York and other cities on the U.S. eastern coast would be expected to decline for the steamship lines. The lines control the routing of cargo and are more inclined to call at ports where the cargo can be handled less expensively.

New Car Sales Fall in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — The number of new cars sold in Britain fell last month by 3.1 percent to 156,823 from January 1984, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Wednesday. Imported vehicles took 56.4 percent of market, up slightly from 55.8 percent in January last year.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.).

Prices	Feb.	May	Aug.
290	14.00-15.50	25.00-26.50	—.—
300	6.50- 8.00	17.50-19.00	25.50-27.00
310	2.50- 3.75	11.75-13.25	18.75-20.25
320	0.75- 1.75	7.50- 9.00	14.25-15.75
330	0.25- 1.00	4.50- 6.00	10.50-12.00
340	0.05- 0.50	2.75- 4.25	7.50- 9.00

Gold 302.00 - 302.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

U.S. $400,000,000 floating rate notes 1984 due 1995

The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from February 6, 1985 to August 6, 1985 as determined by the reference agent is 9.5 per cent per annum namely U.S $477.63888 per bond of U.S. $10.000.

Moët·Hennessy

SALES RISE 28%

At its meeting on January 24, 1985, the Board of Directors decided to declare an interim dividend of 9 francs (plus tax credit, 4.50 francs, making a total of 13.50 francs). This interim dividend will be payable on presentation of coupon No. 40.

The Board was informed of the Group's operations over the past year. Provisional sales figures work out to 6,840 million francs.

The Moët-Hennessy Group has for the first time presented its consolidated financial statements in accordance with American standards. Retreatement of 1983 sales figures according to the same standards would produce a figure of 5,337 million francs, in which case year-on-year sales growth would have amounted to 28.2%

The Champagne and Wines sector reported a strong rise in volumes sold (up 18% in volume terms for Champagne). The sector's revenues were up 21.6% on the previous year, to 3.070 million francs.

Jas Hennessy & Co. shipped 2,040,000 cases in 1984, which was 9.4% more than for the previous year. For the first time, Hennessy shipped more than 2,000,000 cases of bottled cognac in a year. Sales in this sector were up 46.6% to 2.140 million francs.

The Perfumes and Beauty Products sector increased its sales by 21.4% to 1,530 million francs (Dior up 22.4%, Laboratoire Roc 17.2%).

Reorganization of Armstrong continued throughout the year, and sales in dollars remained unchanged.

Final income figures for the year are not yet known in full, but they will certainly show a very distinct rise on the previous year.

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION

Kingdom of Sweden

U.S.$ 150,000,000
Floating Rate Notes Due 1988

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Clause 6(a) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Kingdom will redeem all of the outstanding Notes at their principal amount on 29th March, 1985, when interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.

Repayment of principal will be made upon presentation of the Notes with all unmatured Coupons attached, at the Offices of any one of the Paying Agents mentioned thereon.

Accrued interest due 29th March, 1985 will be paid in the normal manner against presentation of Coupon No. 9, on or after 29th March, 1985.

Bankers Trust Company, London
Fiscal Agent

8th February, 1985

NI-CAL FINANCE N.V.

Notice of Meeting of Debentureholders

9% Convertible Redeemable Debentures due August 15, 1988

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of the 9% Convertible Redeemable Debentures due August 15, 1988 (the "Debentures") of Ni-Cal Finance N.V. (the "Company") issued and outstanding under a trust indenture made as of August 12, 1983 between the Company and The National Victoria and Grey Trust Company, as trustee (the "Trustee") (the trust indenture together with the indentures of guarantee executed in accordance with the terms thereof being herein together called the "Trust Indenture"), will be held in the Courtroom of the Painters Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, London, England on February 25, 1985 at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon (London time).

The meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture for the purpose of:

A. Considering and, if thought fit, passing an extra ordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture for the following purposes:

(i) To consent to and approve the delisting of the shares of Ni-Cal Developments Ltd. ("Ni-Cal") from the Vancouver Stock Exchange and to waive the requirements of the Trust Indenture insofar as such requirements would prevent such delisting, such delisting to occur on or after the effective date of the Registration Statement on Form S-1 which Ni-Cal has filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

(ii) To assent to any modification of, or change in, or addition to, or omission from the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture which shall be agreed to by the Company and/or Ni-Cal and which may be contemplated by, involved in or necessary or desirable to carry out the said extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions.

(iii) To authorize and direct the Trustee to concur in and execute from time to time deeds supplemental to the Trust Indenture, agreements and/or other documents embodying such approval, waiver, consent, modification, change, addition or omission and/or which may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to and carrying out the extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions.

B. Taking such further or other action, whether by way of extraordinary resolution pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture or otherwise, as may be considered necessary or advisable.

This notice is given at the Company's request pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture to the intent that any extraordinary resolution passed at the said meeting or any adjournment thereof shall, if passed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture in that behalf, be binding upon all the holders of the Debentures, whether present or absent, and the Trustee and each of the holders of Debentures and the Trustee (subject to the provisions for its indemnity contained in the Trust Indenture) shall be bound to give effect thereto accordingly; and to the further intent that in considering and/or passing any resolution, extraordinary or otherwise, such meeting may modify, amend, change, amplify, add to or omit any of the matters and things hereinbefore specified, it being stipulated that the foregoing does not purport to specify the terms of the extra ordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions to be proposed at the meeting, but only to indicate the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat and in general terms the subject of the extraordinary resolutions to be submitted thereat.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture and regulations made thereunder holders of Debentures desiring to be present and vote at the meeting without producing their Debentures may deposit the same with one of the depositary's set forth below or with any other bank, trust company, insurance company or other depositary previously approved of by the Trustee and will receive in exchange voting certificates which will entitle the holder named therein to be present and vote at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof and to appoint a proxy to represent and vote for the holder at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in the same way as if the persons so present and voting, either personally or by proxy, were the actual bearers of the Debentures in respect of which such certificates shall have been issued. Debentures so deposited will be held on deposit until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositor. Any bank, trust company, insurance company or other depositary approved of by the Trustee may act as depositary of Debentures of which it may be the holder.

Save as aforesaid, the only persons who shall be recognized at the meeting or any adjournment thereof as the holders of any Debentures or entitled to vote or be present at the meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be persons who produce Debentures at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

A proxy need not be a Debentureholder.

This notice, a letter from the Managing Director of the Company commenting upon the matters to be considered at the meeting, the Text of Proposed Extraordinary Resolution, Regulations for the meeting of Debentureholders made by the Trustee and other documents to enable such holders to be present in person or by proxy and vote at the meeting, may be obtained upon request from the offices listed below.

Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company of New York
Morgan House, 1 Angel Court
London EC2R 7AE
United Kingdom

Swiss Bank Corporation
Aeschenvorstadt 1
4002 Basle,
Switzerland

Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company of New York
35 Avenue des Arts
Brussels 1040,
Belgium

Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company of New York
14 Place Vendome
75001 Paris
France

If any Debentureholder would prefer to use a depositary other than those listed above such holder should contact Mr Glenn Raven of The National Victoria and Grey Trust Company, Vancouver, Telephone (604) 684-8431 or Telex 04-55229 to make such arrangements.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this the 8th day of February, 1985.

THE NATIONAL VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE

NI-CAL FINANCE N.V.

Notice of Meeting of Warrantholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of the Share Purchase Warrants (the "Warrants") of Ni-Cal Finance N.V. (the "Company") issued and outstanding under a warrant indenture made as of August 12, 1983 between the Company, The National Victoria and Grey Trust Company, as trustee (the "Trustee") and Ni-Cal Developments Ltd. ("Ni-Cal") (the warrant indenture being herein called the "Warrant Indenture"), will be held in the Courtroom of the Painters Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, London, England on February 26, 1985 at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon (London time).

The meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture for the purpose of:

A. Considering and, if thought fit, passing an extra ordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture for the following purposes:

(i) To consent to and approve the delisting of the shares of Ni-Cal from the Vancouver Stock Exchange and to waive the requirements of the Warrant Indenture insofar as such requirements would prevent such delisting, such delisting to occur on or after the effective date of the Registration Statement on Form S-1 which Ni-Cal has filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

(ii) To assent to any modification of, or change in, or addition to, or omission from the provisions contained in the Warrant Indenture which shall be agreed to by the Company and/or Ni-Cal and which may be contemplated by, involved in or necessary or desirable to carry out the said extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions.

(iii) To authorize and direct the Trustee to concur in and execute from time to time deeds supplemental to the Warrant Indenture, agreements and/or other documents embodying such approval, waiver, consent, modification, change, addition or omission and/or which may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to and carrying out the extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions.

B. Taking such further or other action, whether by way of extraordinary resolution pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture or otherwise, as may be considered necessary or advisable.

This notice is given at the Company's request pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture to the intent that any extraordinary resolution passed at the said meeting or any adjournment thereof shall, if passed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Warrant Indenture in that behalf, be binding upon all the holders of the Warrants, whether present or absent, and the Trustee and each of the holders of Warrants and the Trustee (subject to the provisions for its indemnity contained in the Warrant Indenture) shall be bound to give effect thereto accordingly; and to the further intent that in considering and/or passing any resolution, extraordinary or otherwise, such meeting may modify, amend, change, amplify, add to or omit any of the matters and things hereinbefore specified, it being stipulated that the foregoing does not purport to specify the terms of the extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions to be proposed at the meeting, but only to indicate the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat and in general terms the subject of the extraordinary resolutions to be submitted thereat.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture and regulations made thereunder holders of Warrants desiring to be present and vote at the meeting without producing their Warrants may deposit the same with one of the depositary's set forth below or with any other bank, trust company, insurance company or other depositary previously approved of by the Trustee and will receive in exchange voting certificates which will entitle the holder named therein to be present and vote at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof and to appoint a proxy to represent and vote for the holder at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in the same way as if the persons so present and voting, either personally or by proxy, were the actual bearers of the Warrants in respect of which such certificates shall have been issued. Warrants so deposited will be held on deposit until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositor. Any bank, trust company, insurance company or other depositary approved of by the Trustee may act as depositary of Warrants of which it may be the holder.

Save as aforesaid, the only persons who shall be recognized at the meeting or any adjournment thereof as the holders of any Warrants or entitled to vote or be present at the meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be persons who produce Warrants at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

A proxy need not be a Warrantholder.

This notice, a letter from the Managing Director of the Company commenting upon the matters to be considered at the meeting, the Text of Proposed Extraordinary Resolution, Regulations for the meeting of Warrantholders made by the Trustee and other documents to enable such holders to be present in person or by proxy and vote at the meeting, may be obtained upon request from the offices listed below.

Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company of New York
Morgan House, 1 Angel Court
London EC2R 7AE
United Kingdom

Swiss Bank Corporation
Aeschenvorstadt 1
4002 Basle,
Switzerland

Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company of New York
35 Avenue des Arts
Brussels 1040,
Belgium

Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company of New York
14 Place Vendome
75001 Paris
France

If any Warrantholder would prefer to use a depositary other than those listed above such holder should contact Mr Glenn Raven of The National Victoria and Grey Trust Company, Vancouver, Telephone (604) 684-8431 or Telex 04-55229 to make such arrangements.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this the 8th day of February, 1985.

THE NATIONAL VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 14,418,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 20,197,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Highs-Lows Feb. 7

NEW HIGHS 81

ATTFd n, Astrotch pf, Blount A, Comco, Con Secur, Chilton s, Damson 3.75p, FlaRock In, FrischsRst s, Greenman s, HealthMor, ImpGrp Ltd, Lynch CSys, MayflwrCp, MinPL pfA, PGE 2.40pfK, Ravenind, SystEng, VermntAm, Wellco Ent, WillcoxGbs, Alamito n, BAT Ind, Blount B, CareCpB, ChartMedA, CityGas Fla, DelLabs, ForestCty A, GoMicrwve, HUBCO n, Helnicke, ImperOil A s, Masind Son, Media Genl, Myerind, PacGTran, Rockaway s, Tultex, Walbar, WatDigital, Alza Corp, BDM Intl, BolarPharm, CareCpA, ChartMedB, ColnFds wt s, Dynalect Cp, Frantz Mfg, Glatfltr s, Hasbro s, Hintronics, Knollntl, MatSci n, Media, Nichols SE, PlyGem s, Selas Corp, UnStkyds n, WashRlEst, WatnHlth n, AmRoyalty n, Baldwin Sec, Coleron, CareEnters, Chi Rivet, CrestFoam, PetFSLn n, Friedman, GrtAmrInd, Hasbro pf, Howell Ind, Logicon, Matrix s, MidAmInd, Olsten, PgSPL pfC, SupSurMt, UnivPat, Weldtron, WharfseEnt s

NEW LOWS 1

Fitchbg GE

Herald Tribune
Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow
Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery
Middle East Impasse
Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Recovery's Power

2 FOR 1

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Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
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Belgium	B. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D. Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£ Irl.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	$	284	142	78
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia:	$	396	198	109

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

7 February 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 149.07

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
–(d) Baerbond SF 923.30
–(d) Conbar SF 1176.00
–(d) Equibaer America $ 1172.00
–(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1179.00
–(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1170.00
–(d) Grobar SF 1085.00
–(d) Stockbar SF 1690.00*

–(d) CSF Fund SF 25.40
–(d) Crossbow Fund SF 11.37
–(d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 15.09

BANQUE INDOSUEZ
–(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 10.59
–(w) Diverbond SF 82.35
–(w) FIF—America $ 20.04
–(w) FIF—Europe $ 10.21
–(w) FIF—Pacific $ 15.36
–(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 89.05
–(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 146.61

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
–(w) Brit. Dollar Income $ 0.8871*
–(w) Brit. $ Manag. Curr. $ 8.49*
–(d) Brit. Intl. $ Manag. portf. $0.976
–(d) Brit. Intl. £ Manag. Portf. £ 1.179
–(w) Brit. Universal Growth $ 0.960
–(w) Brit. Gold Fund $ 0.725*
–(w) Brit. Manag. Currency £ 15.34
–(d) Brit. Japan Dir. Perf. Fd. $0.927
–(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.213
–(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.024
–(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.797

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
–(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 34.77
–(w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.90

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
–(d) Actions Suisses SF 357.25*
–(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 103.68
–(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 105.71
–(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 110.59
–(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10507.00
–(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 107.60
–(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR $ 110.94
–(d) Canasec SF 896.00
–(d) CS Fonds—Bonds SF 75.75
–(d) CS Fonds—Int'l SF 109.00
–(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1038.00
–(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1021.00
–(d) Energie—Valor SF 168.50
–(d) Ussec SF 1002.00
–(d) Europa—Valor SF 158.25
–(d) Pacific—Valor SF 168.75

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
–+(d) Concentra DM 24.73
–+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 95.61

Dunn & Hargitt & Lloyd George, Brussels
–(m) D&H Commodity Pool $ 308.12 ***
–(m) Currency & Gold Pool $ 182.50 ***
–(m) Winch. Life Fut. Pool $ 572.44 ***
–(m) Trans World Fut. Pool $ 889.08 ***

F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
–(w) F&C Atlantic $ 11.74
–(w) F&C European $ 9.89
–(w) F&C Oriental $ 26.20

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
–(m) American Values Common $ 78.97
–(m) Amer Values Cum.Pref $ 100.50
–(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 67.01
–(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 7.85*
–(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 120.77
–(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 18.85
–(d) Fidelity Intl. Fund $ 54.17
–(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 24.72
–(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 12.58
–(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 131.32*
–(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd. $ 13.91
–(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 29.99*

FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
–(w) Gold Income $ 8.04*
–(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.28
–(d) Dollar Income $ 8.66
–(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.00

GEFINOR FUNDS
–(w) East Investment Fund $ 355.93
–(w) Scottish World Fund £ 119.8309
–(w) State St. American $ 145.60
Capti.Guid.Ltd.Lon.Agent.01-4914230

GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
(m) FuturGAM S.A. $ 118.10
(m) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 121.53
(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 132.30
(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 101.58
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 12.74
(w) GAM Franc-val SF 99.440
(d) GAM International Inc. $ 100.83
(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 100.96
(w) GAM N. America Unit Trust 100.60 p
(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 116.58
(w) GAM Sterl. & Intl Unit Trust 133.90 p
(m) GAM Systems Inc. $ 108.02
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 129.81*
(m) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 116.64

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
–(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 9.34
–(d) G.T. Applied Science $ 16.73*
–(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $12.35*
–(w) G.T. Asia Fund $ 3.84*
–(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 21.49*
–(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 9.46
–(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $10.05
–(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 14.53
–(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 9.95
–(d) G.T. Global Technlgy Fd $ 14.22
–(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 22.57
–(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 17.58
–(d) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund $42.79*
–(d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 30.71
–(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 14.25*

EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier :0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND
@(d)Inc.: Bid $9.64 Offer $ 9.939
@(d)Cap.: Bid $10.24 Offer $10.567
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
–(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.4491
–(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.0026*
–(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.1095
–(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.8467*
–(w) Long Term $ 21.60*

JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
–(b) J.F Japan Trust Y 4876
–(b) J.F South East Asia $ 30.53
–(b) J.F Japan Technology Y 22580
–(b) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 5.43
–(b) J.F Australia $ 4.60

LLOYDS BANK INTL. POB 438, Geneva 11
–+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 104.90
–+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 107.80
–+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 1122.00
–+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 315.00
–+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 141.70

NIMARBEN
–(d) Class A $ 92.22
–(w) Class B - U.S. $ 105.43
–(w) Class C - Japan $ 77.25

ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
–(d) Bever Beleggingen+ $ 35.10

PARISBAS—GROUP
–(d) Cortexa International $ 90.81
–(w) OBLI-DM DM 1,242.11
–(w) OBLIGESTION SF 91.80
–(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1,111.33
–(w) OBLI-YEN Y 105,759.00
–(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1051.93
–(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 102.82
–(d) PARINTER FUND $ 103.77
–(d) PAR US Treasury Bond $ 101.02

ROYAL B. OF CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
–+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 11.16
–+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 10.41
–+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 19.96
–+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 10.85*
–+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. $ 22.38
–+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 8.90*

SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)
–(w)Inc.: Bid $4.91 Offer $5.22
–(w)Acc.: Bid $4.91 Offer $5.22

SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040
–(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 21.04
–(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 19.40

SWISS BANK CORP.
–(d) America Valor SF 621.00
–(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 113.71*
–(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 122.06*
–(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 114.86*
–(d) Intervalor SF 104.60
–(d) Japan Portfolio SF 829.75
–(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 104.68*
–(d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF 290.00
–(d) Univ. Bond Select. SF 84.75
–(d) Universal Fund SF 124.93

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
–(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 43.75
–(d) Bond-Invest SF 67.25
–(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 131.50
–(d) Japan-Invest SF 951.00
–(d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF 500.00
–(d) Sima (stock price) SF 194.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
–(d) Unirenta DM 42.10
–(d) Unifonds DM 21.70
–(d) Unirak DM 77.25

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund. $ 20.71
(w) Activest Intl $ 10.41
(w) Arudio International Fund $ 109.66
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 838.73
(b) Arlane $ 1,333.95
(w) Trustcor Int'l Fd. (AEIF) $ 10.34
(d) BBL FONDS BF 5703
(w) BNP Interbond Fund $ 105.77
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 135.45
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 8.80
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $11.12
(w) Citadel Fund $ 1.82
(d) C.J.R. Australia Fund $ 9.82
(d) C.J.R. Japan Fund $ 9.531
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,370.92
(w) Columbia Securities FL 118.75
(b) COMETE $ 968.04
(w) Cons. Banks Fund $ 1,068.00
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs. $ 9.54
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs. $ 26.06
(w) D.G.C. $ 73.27
(w) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $9.95
(b) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 986.28
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 36.36
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 34.30
(w) The Establishment Trust $ 1.08
(d) Europe Obligations LF 68.99
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 12,779.70
(b) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 839.82
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 114.66
(w) Ponsalex Issue Pr. SF 220.85
(w) Forexfund $ 7.27
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 77.35
(d) Fondltalia $ 22.51
(d) Govt&Int. Sec. Funds $ 84.83
(d) Frankt-Trust Interzins DM 41.07*
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 103.09
(w) Hesta Funds $ 103.44
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1,108.34
(b) ILA Intl Gold Bond $ 9.42
(d) Interfund SA $ 12.50
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 313.73
(w) Int'l Currency Fund Ltd. $ 7.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 7.82
(d) Investa DWS DM 42.40
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 6.64
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 11.03
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 104.46
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 107.03
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 22.38
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 69.03
(d) Leicom Fund $ 1,076.58
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 169.00
(d) Liquibaer $ 1,273.08
(w) Lloyds Intl. Smaller Cos. $ 14.47
(w) Luxfund $ 71.88
(m) Magnafund N.V. $ 194.19
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 13.41
(b) Meleora Y 113,814
(w) NAAT $ 10.26
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd $ 9,672.28
(d) Nippon Fund $ 29.44*
(w) Novatec Investment Fund $ 99.88
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 148.77
(w) NSP F.I.T. $ 155.38
(m) Opportunity Investors Ltd. $ 34.67
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 14.12
(r) Parfon Sw. R Est Geneve SF 1,397.00
(r) Permal Value Fund N.V. $ 1,211.25
(b) Pleiades $ 1,003.65
(w) PSCO Fund N.V. $ 104.08
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 58.37
(b) Pri—Tech $ 934.99
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 3,377.02
(d) Renta Fund LF 2,418.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1,055.58
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1058.39
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 6.13
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 109.10
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 9.97
(w) State St. Bank Equity HdgsNV $ 10.67
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 20.27
(d) Syntax Ltd.'(Class A)' $ 6.38
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 102.94
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 97.678
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 134.12*
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 82.51
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 98.77
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 1932.22
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1,428.00
(d) UNICO Fund DM 73.80
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 941.48
(d) UNI Capital Fund $ 1040.99
(w) United Cap. Invt. Fund Ltd. $1.19
(w) Wedge Europe N.V. $ 48.75
(w) Wedge Japan N.V. $ 83.49
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V. $ 57.40
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V. $ 52.44
(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 9.96
(m) Winchester Diversified** $ 22.03*
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 10.65
(w) Worldwide Securities S/S 3½ $42.52
(w) Worldwide Special S/S 2½ $1,560.18

DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Belgium Francs; FL — Dutch Florin; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; a — asked; + — Offer Prices; b — bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. — Not Available; N.C. — Not Communicated; o — New; S — suspended; S/S — Stock Split; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — Ex-Rts; *** — Gross Performance Index Dec.; • — Redempt-Price- Ex-Coupon; •• — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ — Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ — daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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Floating Rate Notes Feb. 7

Dollar

Non Dollar

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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(Continued From Back Page)

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki To Open a Branch in N.Y.

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Finland's largest commercial bank, said it plans to open a branch in New York later this year. The branch will be headed by Peter Fagernas, currently deputy general manager of KOP's London branch.

The move is a further step in the expansion of the Helsinki-based bank's international operations and marks the first time that a Finnish bank has opened a branch in the United States.

Since 1979, KOP has held a stake in Nordic American Banking Corp., a New York-based consortium. It now has indicated its intension to divest itself of that holding. The sale will mark the second time in as many years that KOP has opted out of its stake in a consortium bank. In mid-1983 it sold its 25-percent share in Nordic Bank PLC, a London-based consortium with a Singapore branch and a Hong Kong finance company.

Jaakko Lassila, Kansallis's chief general manager, said, "It is in the interest both of our customers and of the bank itself that we have decided to pursue our own independent policy in the rapidly growing international financial-services markets."

Following the sale of its holding in Nordic Bank, KOP opened in April 1984 a branch in London, the first branch anywhere outside of Finland for a Finnish bank, and in November set up a subsidiary in Singapore.

In other moves in its international expansion, KOP acquired in March a majority shareholding in Nordfinanz-Bank Zurich and in September announced plans to opened a representative office in Stockholm.

Mellon Bank has appointed Dennis S. Maliszewski, vice president for global cash management, to head its newly reorganized cash-management effort in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Maliszewski, who moves to London from Mellon's headquarters in Pittsburgh, said "This location will better enable Mellon to offer non-credit products to financial institutions, corporations and governments within the territory. The placement of cash-management specialists outside the U.S. underscores Mellon Bank's commitment to be a premier provider of financial service worldwide."

Nalco Chemical Co. said Shigemitsu Morita has become president of its new Tokyo-based subsidiary, Nalco Japan Co. He formerly was a director and senior counsel to Daicel Chemical Industries Ltd., a Japanese chemicals group. Nalco, a U.S.-based maker of specialty chemicals, formed Nalco Japan in mid-1984 following its decision to end its relationship with a Japanese affiliate, Nalco Hakuto Chemical Co.

Salomon Brothers Inc., the New York-based investment banking, market making and research firm, has appointed Neil Benedict director of corporate finance in Tokyo. He joined Salomon in 1976 and established its currency-swap unit in New York. Since June 1984, he has been responsible for its Asian corporate-finance activities. According to Richard Schmeelk, executive director of Salomon Brothers responsible for the corporate finance department, the assignment of Mr. Benedict to Tokyo is the result of increased activity in the Japanese capital markets.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York said Michael Fisher has become general manager of Morgan Guaranty (Switzerland) Ltd., its Swiss underwriting unit. Mr. Fisher along with Martin Klaus, who formerly was with the Swiss National Bank, will be responsible for corporate finance; Hans-Ulrich Hügli, will head trading and distribution; Nicolas de Meyeres will follow trading, and Georg Schurr will cover research.

Citibank has named Antoine Boustany country corporate officer in Lebanon, based in Beirut. Previously, he was the New York-based bank's senior operations officer for Lebanon.

United Gulf Bank has appointed Roger A. Lawson senior vice president and treasurer. He joins the Bahrain-based bank from the London branch of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Dow Banking Corp. said Juerg Conzett has become a member of its executive management. He is responsible for the Zurich-based bank's investment- policy and - analysis department.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait has appointed Denis Nolan assistant general manager, with responsibility for its treasury functions. He moves to Kuwait from London, where he was associate director, head of treasury, at Allied Irish Investment Bank.

GTE Corp. said R. Barry Leach was named to the new post of vice president, marketing and business development, for its GTE Lighting Products group. GTE is a U.S.-based provider of telecommunications products and services, lighting products and precision materials. Mr. Leach formerly was executive vice president and a director of Vereinigte Papierwerke Schickendanz & Co. of Nuremberg, West Germany.

Trans World Airlines has named Stephen A. Heckscher manager of corporate communications for its international division. Based in London, Mr. Heckscher is responsible for the U.S.-based carrier's press and public-relations activities in the countries in Europe and the Middle East it serves. Most recently, he was in Paris with Hill and Knowlton — France.

British Caledonian Airways has appointed Jack Roach to its board as personnel director, filling a vacancy. For the past six months, Mr. Roach has served as special director in charge of personnel and industrial relations.

Parker Hannifin Corp. has named Brian Watts its U.K. managing director, succeeding Cliff Ackerman, who retired. Mr. Watts will continue as vice president of the European trading subsidiaries of Parker Hannifin, a Cleveland-based maker of fluidpower components and systems for the aerospace, automotive and industrial industries.

ABC Video Enterprises Inc. has named Phil Boyer vice president, international development. He succeeds James T. Shaw, who retired. Among the projects currently handled by international development are ABC's investment in Screen Sport, a pay-cable sports network in Britain, and ABC's consultancy arrangement with NHK in Japan. ABC Video is a unit of American Broadcasting Companies, New York.

British Telecommunications PLC said Colin Browne has been appointed chief executive-designate of British Telecom Broadband Services, the division responsible for developing its interests in cable television and associated services. For the past four years, Mr. Browne has been the director of the office of the chairman of British Telecom. He will succeed Donald Wray, who retires in April.

Fidelity Bank has named Antoine Paseau a vice president. He is based in the Philadephia-based bank's London branch, where he serves as head of the trade-finance division.

McDonald's Hamburgers Ltd., the British unit of the U.S. hamburger chain, McDonald's Corp., said Robert E. Rhea has been named to the new post of chairman. Mr. Rhea, who continues as chief executive, is succeeded as president by Paul Preston. Mr. Preston, who previously was chief operations officer of the British unit, has also been appointed to the new post of chief operating officer.

Associated Press

Stephen Wozniak, right, last April announcing the new Apple IIc computer. He was joined by Steven Jobs, left, Apple's chairman, and John Sculley, president.

Wozniak Is Leaving Position As Apple's Chief Engineer

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Stephen Wozniak, who as co-founder of Apple Computer Inc. helped launch the age of personal computers, is leaving his day-to-day duties at the company to start a home-video business that he says "will have nothing to do with computers."

Apple confirmed Wednesday that Mr. Wozniak, 33, will give up his role as a principal engineer at the company, which is based in Cupertino, California, but will remain on its payroll as a consultant. He will take with him another key Apple engineer, Joe Ennis, Apple said.

Mr. Wozniak's departure was announced to Apple employees Tuesday in a company newsletter.

Mr. Wozniak is widely considered to be an engineering genius, and his entrepreneurial philosophy of high technology and togetherness helped create Silicon Valley's iconoclastic corporate culture.

Mr. Wozniak declined to give details about his newest project except to say it will be based around the use of video in the living room and will not replace anything that exists. He said that he plans to finance the project himself and to have a product for sale next fall.

Mr. Wozniak has made an estimated $100 million as co-founder of the company that gave birth to the desk-top computer industry and is International Business Machines Corp.'s biggest competitor in that market.

Along with the Apple chairman, Steven Jobs, 29, Mr. Wozniak founded the company in a garage in Los Altos, California, in 1976. The company's sales grew to $387 million by 1981, when Mr. Wozniak, who is credited with developing Apple's first major success, the Apple II computer, left the company to bankroll another brainchild: two rock 'n' roll concerts called US Festivals that eventually ran several million dollars in the red. He also earned a degree in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley.

By the time Mr. Wozniak returned to the company in 1983, Mr. Jobs and Apple's president, John Sculley, had expanded annual sales to $1 billion.

An Apple spokeswoman said Wednesday that, throughout the company's history, Mr. Wozniak has been more interested in engineering problems and Mr. Jobs has been more concerned with marketing and sales.

Mr. Wozniak "told me he's been thinking of leaving for over a year," the spokeswoman said. "He said the video venture 'will have nothing to do with computers.' "

She said that his departure will not affect the company: "We feel we have our strategies and technologies in place. Our concentration now is on sales and marketing."

Analysts are Divided on Growth Prospects for Hong Kong

(Continued from Page 9)

the United States the largest customer.

Wardley warned that Hong Kong's booming stock market, whose Hang Seng index has risen from a July low of 746 to 1,333.31 Thursday, may expect a consolidation, with some 1984 annual results, coming in March and April, dampening the euphoria.

"Current estimates do not suggest in general substantial improvement from the previous year," the report said. "The concern is whether current market sentiment is prepared for a number of unexpected disappointments."

Even more conservative estimates came from Standard Chartered Bank and the British stockbrokerage Vickers da Costa.

Standard Chartered predicted an increase of 8 percent in GDP for 1985. While the bank said that re-exports (goods imported from one country, finished in Hong Kong and exported to third countries) would remain buoyant, it expects domestic exports to ease off. Declining inflation and higher wages will help boost domestic consumption, the bank added.

Its report was less sanguine about the property sector. "Over the next couple of years, supply is more than copious to meet demand in such categories of property as office and small flats," it said.

Vickers da Costa sees GDP reaching 7 percent in 1985, compared with the brokerage's estimate for 1984 of 9.4 percent. It said the export outlook was dimmed by a drop in business with the United States and the reduced competitiveness of the Hong Kong dollar.

Vickers da Costa also noted that 1985 exports would largely depend not only on consumer demand in foreign markets but on access to those markets.

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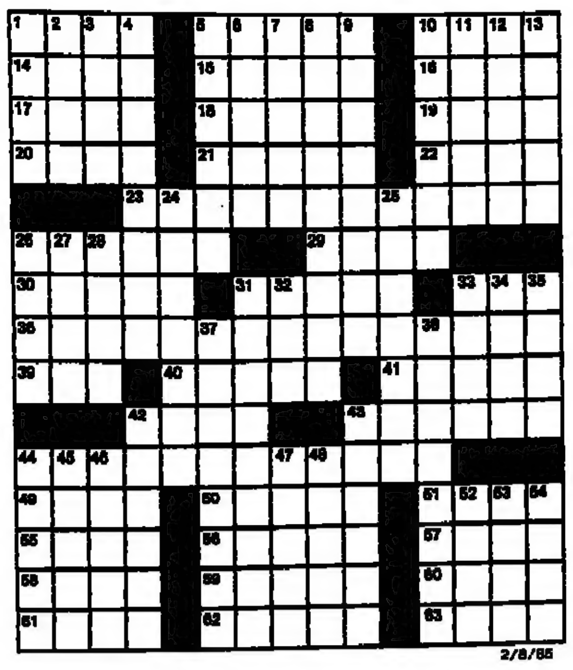

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39 Haw's partner
40 Aerial maneuvers
41 Kind of tube or sanctum
42 Stimulates, with "up"
43 Staid
44 A dessert
49 Homer's "Odyssey," e.g.
50 "—— war": F.D.R.
51 Spar
55 Enjoy the warmth
56 Stendhal hero
57 Pizarro victim
58 Corner
59 Type of sodium carbonate
60 Glacial ridges
61 Rumpus
62 Mexican gentleman
63 Zola's courtesan

DOWN

1 Metal fastener
2 Stake
3 Ananias, e.g.
4 Greek god
5 A Turkic-speaking people
6 Shelters, in Savoie
7 City in Dade County
8 Widow of Ernie Kovacs
9 Variety of gypsum
10 Tailor's inserted piece
11 Drive off
12 Tex. shrine
13 Middle Eastern republic
24 Stores grain
25 More crumbly or powdery
26 Reckless
27 Ancient leather flask
28 Thailand, formerly
31 Morning star
32 Prune
33 Alcohol burner
34 Printer's mark
35 Marquette was one
37 Specious reasoners
38 Poem by Keats
42 Harvester of a kind
43 Like a stone pillar
44 I.o.u.'s
45 Separated
46 Japanese-American
47 Older brother of Moses
48 Mem. of a pool
52 Handle for Hadrian
53 Scrutinize
54 Scarlett's home

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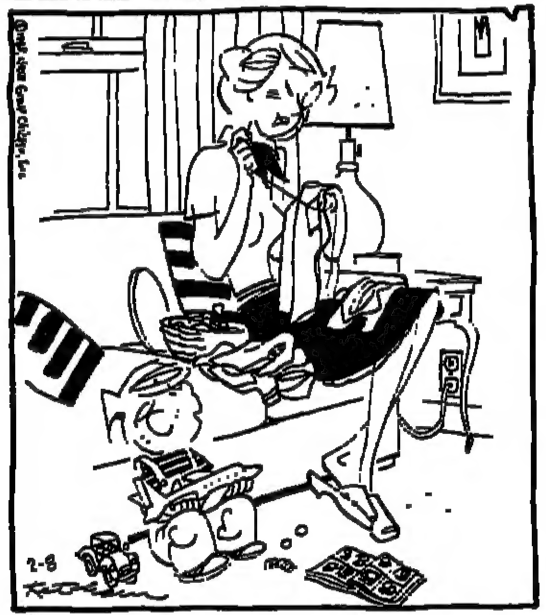
DENNIS THE MENACE



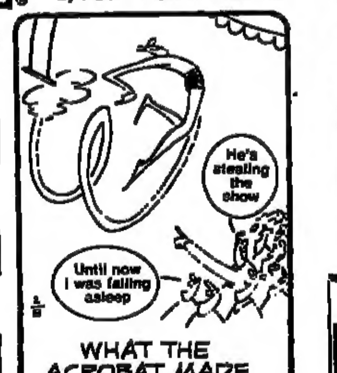
"MOM, WILL YOU BE SORRY WHEN I'M THROUGH BEING A KID?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOUCH
ORFUR
HUMILS
YATAPH


He's stealing the show
Until now I was falling asleep

WHAT THE ACROBAT MADE A SUCCESS OF.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ◯ "◯◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIBEL ALIVE SAVORY CLOUDY
Answer: How that comical sergeant started the day for his troops—WITH "DROLL" CALL

WEATHER

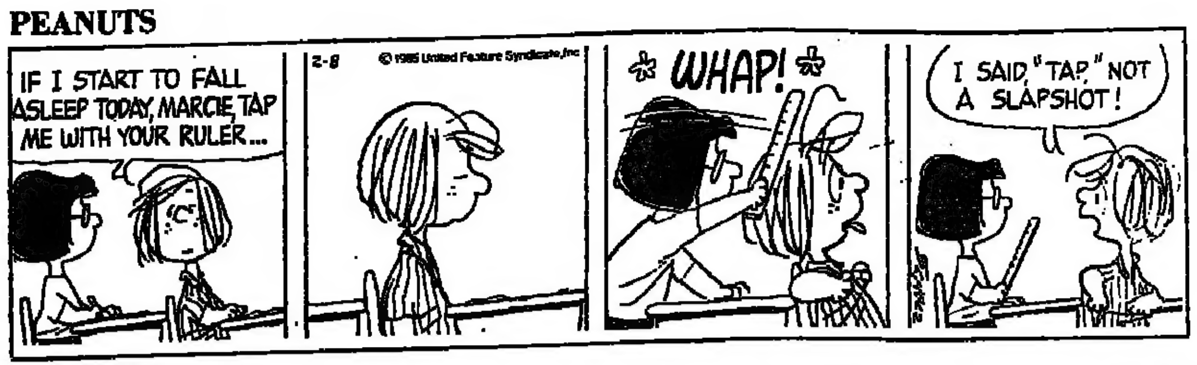
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	13	55	sh
Amsterdam	1	34	-3	26	cl
Athens	13	55	9	48	o
Barcelona	14	57	5	41	cl
Belgrade	5	41	1	34	r
Berlin	-1	30	-3	26	fr
Brussels	3	38	0	32	cl
Bucharest	2	36	-5	23	o
Budapest	4	39	2	36	fr
Copenhagen	-6	21	-8	18	fr
Costa Del Sol	17	63	7	45	o
Dublin	7	45	7	45	r
Edinburgh	4	39	2	36	o
Florence	12	54	8	46	o
Frankfurt	3	38	2	36	fr
Geneva	4	39	0	32	fo
Helsinki	-17	1	-21	-6	o
Istanbul	12	54	7	45	fr
Las Palmas	22	72	17	63	fr
Lisbon	15	59	13	55	r
London	5	41	5	41	r
Madrid	13	55	4	39	o
Milan	1	34	-4	25	fo
Moscow	-12	10	-12	10	sw
Munich	2	36	2	36	sw
Nice	13	55	6	43	fr
Oslo	-9	16	-16	3	fr
Paris	8	46	7	45	o
Prague	-1	30	-2	28	fr
Reykjavik	2	36	0	32	o
Rome	14	57	3	38	cl
Stockholm	-11	12	-12	10	cl
Strasbourg	5	41	5	41	o
Venice	6	43	0	32	fr
Vienna	2	36	2	36	sw
Warsaw	-10	14	-12	10	fr
Zurich	8	46	2	36	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	1	34	-2	28	sw
Beirut	16	61	6	43	o
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	12	54	0	32	cl
Tel Aviv	17	63	6	43	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	22	72	15	59	o
Sydney	22	72	20	68	o

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	23	73	cl
Beijing	-1	30	-4	25	o
Hong Kong	19	66	17	63	r
Manila	32	90	27	81	cl
New Delhi	25	77	8	46	fr
Seoul	8	46	-1	30	fr
Shanghai	8	46	6	43	r
Singapore	30	86	24	75	o
Taipei	22	72	16	61	cl
Tokyo	13	55	8	46	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	24	75	7	45	fr
Cairo	21	70	7	45	fr
Cape Town	22	72	16	61	r
Casablanca	21	70	16	61	r
Harare	20	68	17	63	r
Lagos	30	86	27	81	cl
Nairobi	18	64	13	55	o
Tunis	19	66	8	46	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	30	86	22	72	r
Lima	28	82	19	66	cl
Mexico City	25	77	2	34	fr
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	24	75	fr
Sao Paulo	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-7	19	-15	5	fr
Atlanta	9	48	-1	30	pc
Boston	-7	19	-11	12	fr
Chicago	-9	16	-21	-6	pc
Denver	-1	30	-18	0	fr
Detroit	-7	19	-15	5	cl
Honolulu	26	79	21	70	pc
Houston	8	46	2	34	pc
Los Angeles	17	63	6	43	fr
Miami	27	81	19	66	pc
Minneapolis	-15	5	-20	-4	fr
Montreal	-11	12	-18	0	sw
Nassau	28	82	20	68	pc
New York	-3	26	-10	14	cl
San Francisco	11	52	8	46	r
Seattle	3	38	-6	21	sw
Toronto	-6	21	-12	10	sw
Washington	4	39	-10	14	pc

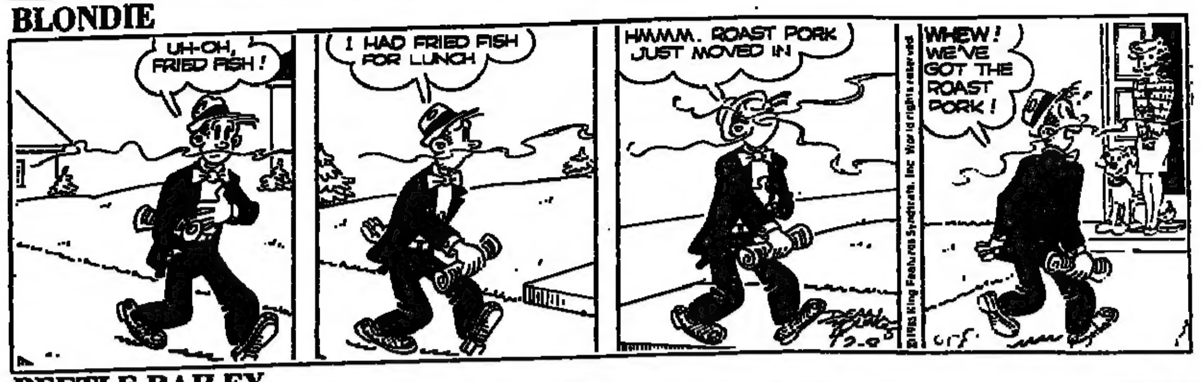
cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; na-not available; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Choppy. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 2—0 (34—32). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 6—5 (43—41). MADRID: Rain. Temp. 12—5 (54—41). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. —2—-10 (28—14). PARIS: Rain. Temp. 8—5 (46—41). ROME: Fair. Temp. 16—5 (61—41). TEL AVIV: Cloudy. Temp. 16—7 (61—45). ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 5—0 (41—32). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 34—25 (93—77). HONG KONG: Rain. Temp. 18—16 (64—61). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—23 (91—73). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 8—-2 (46—28). SINGAPORE: Cloudy. Temp. 30—25 (86—77). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 14—7 (57—45).

PEANUTS


IF I START TO FALL ASLEEP TODAY, MARCIE, TAP ME WITH YOUR RULER...
2-8
© 1985 United Feature Syndicate, Inc
WHAP!
I SAID "TAP," NOT A SLAPSHOT!

BLONDIE


UH-OH, FRIED FISH!
I HAD FRIED FISH FOR LUNCH
HMMM.. ROAST PORK JUST MOVED IN
WHEW! WE'VE GOT THE ROAST PORK!
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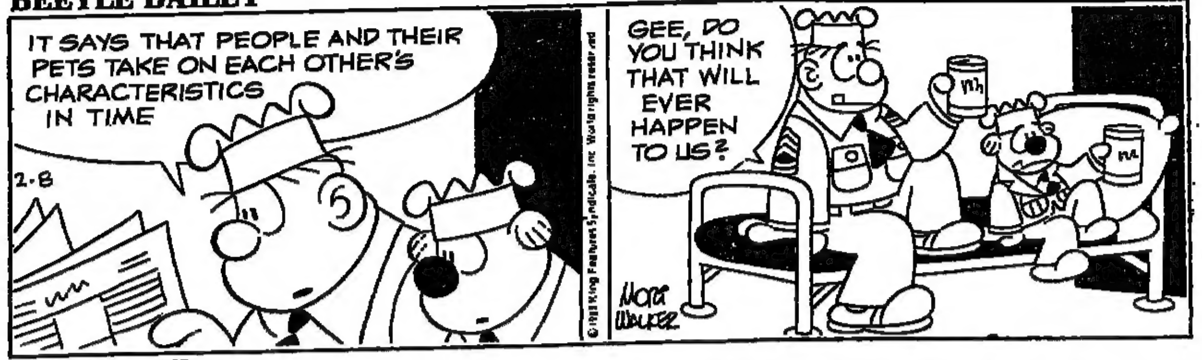
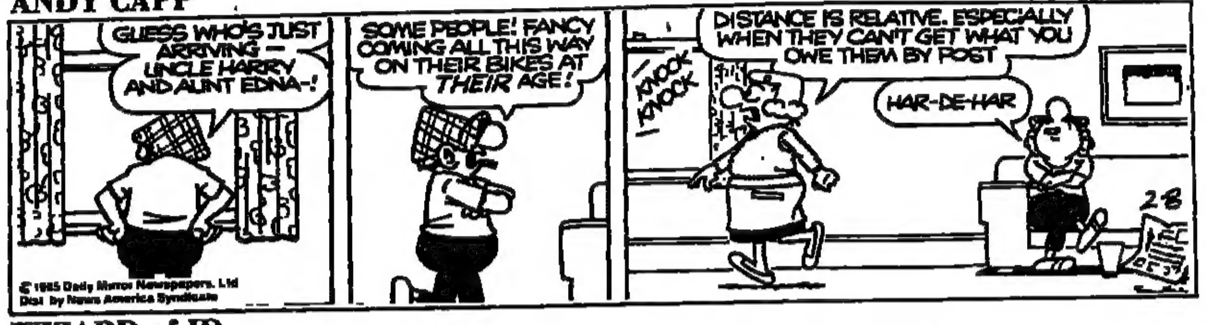
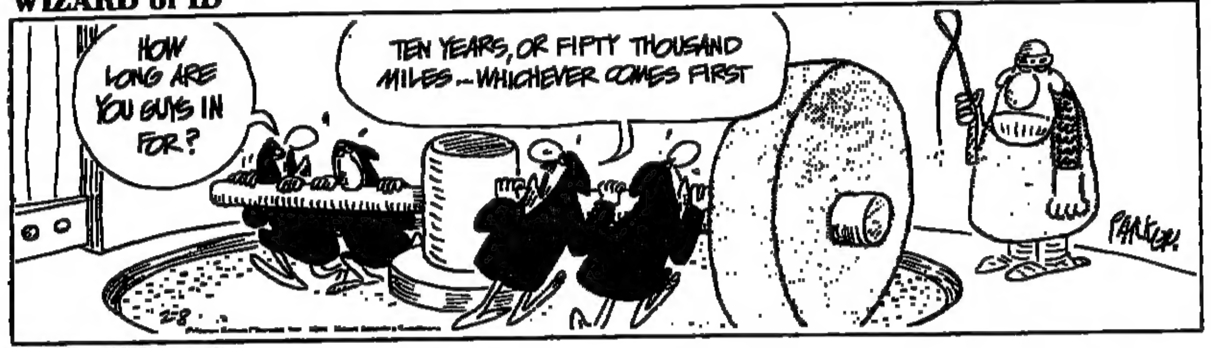
BEETLE BAILEY


IT SAYS THAT PEOPLE AND THEIR PETS TAKE ON EACH OTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS IN TIME
2-8
GEE, DO YOU THINK THAT WILL EVER HAPPEN TO US?
MORT WALKER
© 1985 King Features Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved.

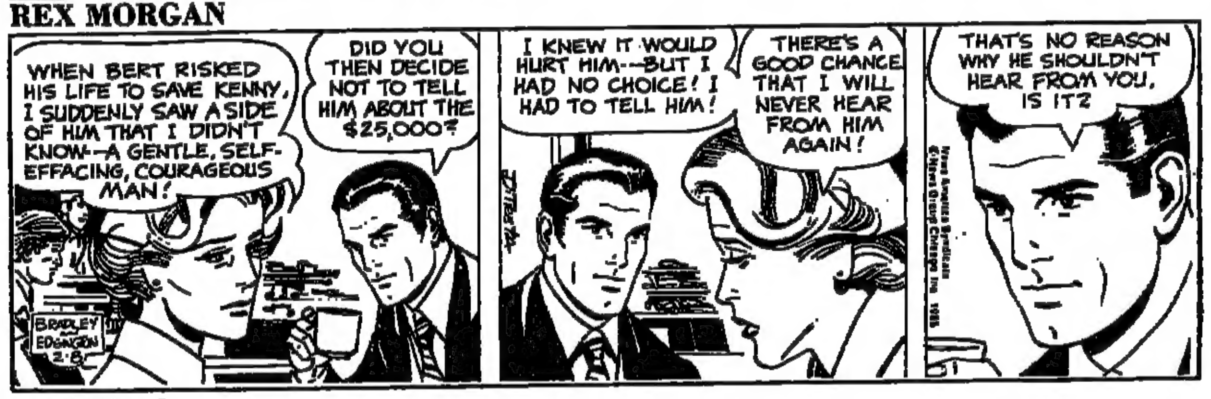
ANDY CAPP


GUESS WHO'S JUST ARRIVING — UNCLE HARRY AND AUNT EDNA-!
SOME PEOPLE! FANCY COMING ALL THIS WAY ON THEIR BIKES AT THEIR AGE!
KNOCK KNOCK
DISTANCE IS RELATIVE. ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY CAN'T GET WHAT YOU OWE THEM BY POST
HAR-DE-HAR
2-8
© 1985 Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd Dist. by News America Syndicate

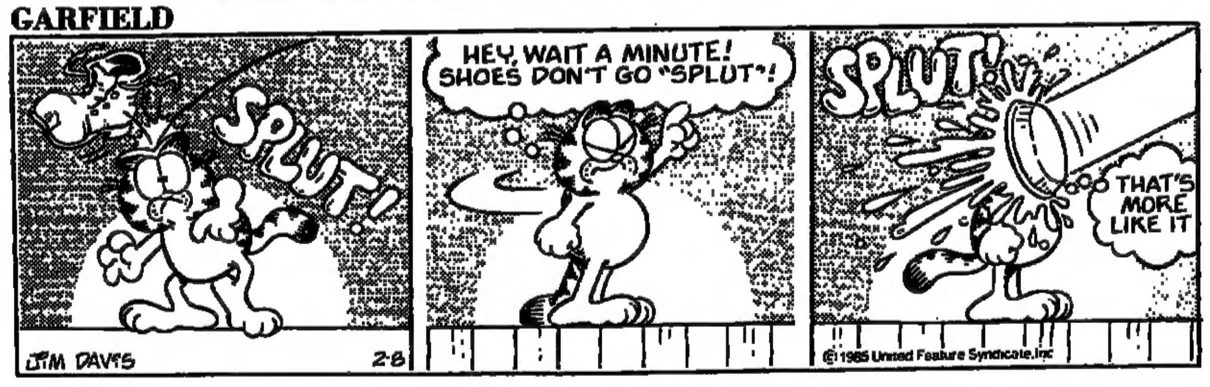
WIZARD of ID


HOW LONG ARE YOU GUYS IN FOR?
TEN YEARS, OR FIFTY THOUSAND MILES...WHICHEVER COMES FIRST
2-8
PARKER

REX MORGAN


WHEN BERT RISKED HIS LIFE TO SAVE KENNY, I SUDDENLY SAW A SIDE OF HIM THAT I DIDN'T KNOW--A GENTLE, SELF-EFFACING, COURAGEOUS MAN!
DID YOU THEN DECIDE NOT TO TELL HIM ABOUT THE $25,000?
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 2-8
I KNEW IT WOULD HURT HIM--BUT I HAD NO CHOICE! I HAD TO TELL HIM!
THERE'S A GOOD CHANCE THAT I WILL NEVER HEAR FROM HIM AGAIN!
THAT'S NO REASON WHY HE SHOULDN'T HEAR FROM YOU, IS IT?

GARFIELD


SPLUT!
JIM DAVIS 2-8
HEY, WAIT A MINUTE! SHOES DON'T GO "SPLUT"!
SPLUT!
THAT'S MORE LIKE IT
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BOOKS

THE SURVIVAL OF CHARLES DARWIN: A Biography of a Man and an Idea

By Ronald W. Clark. 449 pp. $19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

RONALD CLARK has had the bright idea of treating Charles Darwin as if the great naturalist (and his natural selection theory) were themselves engaged in the great "struggle for existence" which he identified in 1859 as the shaper of life forms.

It is a brilliant literary conceit, offering Clark a handy framework for a fascinating study in intellectual history — not merely the genesis of Darwinism but the challenges set in its way from Darwin's day to our own.

If you're one of the millions who've imagined that Darwinism, because problematical and still disputed, has been on that account invalidated, this is probably your book.

Clark ultimately concludes that Darwin and his theory have indeed survived, despite hazards that might have relegated a shakier, less useful theory to the scientific dustbin. Such loss or overthrow occurs often enough in the history of science. When Darwinism was young, struggling for a foothold in mid-Victorian times, it was believed that the propagation of light required a medium, the so-called "ether." The ether, thanks to the relativity revolution, is no more. Darwinism, in transmogrified form to be sure, stands.

So many obstacles lay before Darwin that near misses constitute a fascinating aspect of the story. Among the many what-ifs: What if Darwin had not been sickened by medical studies, and had not become a naturalist? What if he had not signed on as the naturalist of HMS Beagle, the oceanographic surveying ship; or if the Beagle had not visited the Galapagos Islands?

What if the distinguished ornithologist John Gould had not called Darwin's attention, soon after his return from the five-year voyage, to the curiosities of the mockingbirds and finches he'd brought back? That there were three species of the former, and 13 of the latter? What if, somewhat later, the sudden appearance of Alfred Wallace's competing evolutionary theory had not spurred the dawdling Darwin to commit "The Origin of Species" to print? What if the reviewer for The Times of London had been one of the many hostile ones, not "Darwin's bulldog," Thomas Henry Huxley? What if Darwin's always touchy health had broken down?

To be sure, Darwin might have vaulted all these hurdles. Nonetheless, all things considered, Darwin's success and "survival" illustrates the chanciness of scientific history — at least as much as the 40-year obscurity into which Mendel's contemporaneous genetic experiments fell.

And of course, as Darwin explicitly recognized, he had challenged the cosmology of his age quite as severely as Copernicus had the age for which the sun moved about the earth.

Even with the resurgence in the past 20 years of "creationism" as an allegedly "scientific" rival of evolution, it is hard for us to grasp the sense of shock that swept the Victorian world. Darwin's theory seemed, first, to link man by implication to "lower" life forms; and, secondly, to supplant the age-old belief in a special, purposive creation with the chilling view that all species gradually arose by a blind, groping process of competition, struggle and adaptation.

There were some who sought, immediately, to soften the blow by attempting to reconcile evolution with divine design. But of one of these efforts, Darwin observed that "the author makes God a great breeder of animals who selects & works like an improver of short horns or a pigeon fancier." As Clark shows, it is mistaken to think that scientists rallied to the theory while churchmen scorned and denounced it; there were praise and objection on both sides, though it would be some time before intellectual respectability shifted in its favor and the better lights of the church, such as Bishop Gore, sought to demonstrate that God and natural selection need not be enemies. "At Oxford," Clark tells us, when the great spat over "The Origin of Species" raged, "Obadiah Westwood, professor of zoology, seriously proposed . . . the establishment of a permanent lectureship for the exposure of the fallacies of Darwinism."

Finally, Darwinism was long haunted, as was Darwin himself, by another great mystery. Assuming that forms demonstrably evolved, then stabilized into new species, what was the mechanism? There was much groping in blind alleys until, in succession, the rediscovery of Mendel, the genetic experiments of Thomas Hunt Morgan, and the breaking of the DNA code finally unveiled the secrets of hereditary transmission.

However formidably challenged, Darwin survived; and that for good reasons. He was the most careful, patient and assiduous of observers. The poor man, exclaimed his gardener, might "moon" over a mere flower for minutes at a time. His kindness and intellectual honesty were legendary. He strove to anticipate difficulties and objections and face them candidly. When puzzled he admitted it, as in his famous remark that the complexity of the human eye made him "shudder." He had, said his son Francis years later, "the power of never letting exceptions pass unnoticed."

Today, the overwhelming majority of biologists argue over how, not whether, evolutionary variation occurs. And while the recent trend seems to have set in against "neo-Darwinism" and indeed to some degree against "natural selection" itself as the sovereign mechanism of change, there is no serious question of Darwin's permanence. Darwinism, a powerful, comprehensive and adaptable theory, has met the test of survival of the fittest.

Clark's is a fascinating, if at times formidably technical, study of one of the great episodes in the history of science, ancient or modern, covering the whole story from the incubation of Darwin's earliest doubts about the permanence of species to the latest quarrels over taxonomy. "The Survival of Charles Darwin" is, in short, an important contribution to the understanding of a much misunderstood subject, and deserves a survival of its own.

Edwin M. Yoder Jr., a syndicated Washington columnist, wrote this review, which appeared in The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HANDS that appear in the middle of the night are subject to two general rules. They do not have 13 cards, and they have vanished before daybreak. The South hand shown in the diagram, however, was an exception on both counts.

Playing with a strange partner — very strange, as it turned out — South took a direct shot at six hearts in response to one no-trump. He had no idea what responding methods the partnership was using after one no-trump. He also had no idea that his partner had taken advantage of the favorable vulnerability to make a psychic bid that has much higher success rate in dreams than in real life.

North astonished to hear his partner bid hearts, of all things, and South was astonished by the appearacne of dummy. He was also delighted to be able to ruff the opening club lead and work on spades. Once both opponents followed twice he was sure of making at least 12 tricks, and was so excited that he left the game and returned to consciousness. He thus missed a lively post-mortem on the astral plane.

East: "Why didn't you lead a diamond?"

West: "Why didn't you bid them?"

East: "Why didn't you bid seven clubs. You'd have made that."

North: "I'd have bid seven hearts."

West: "That goes down."

North: "Anyway, I'd have led a spade against seven clubs."

"Oh no, you wouldn't," screamed two disembodied voices simultaneously.

NORTH (D)
♠ J 4
♥ Q J 9 7 5 3 2
◇ 10 9
♣ J 7

WEST
♠ Q 9 7 3
♥ —
◇ K 4
♣ A K 10 9 6 5 3

EAST
♠ 8 6
♥ —
◇ A J 8 7 6 3 2
♣ Q 8 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 10 5 2
♥ A K 10 8 6 4
◇ Q 5
♣ —

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	6 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club king.

Canadian Stock Markets Feb. 7

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $

Toronto

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4220	Abti Prce	$34¼	33¾	33¾	+
1500	Agnico E	$13⅛	13	13	—
1500	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
76579	Alt Energy	$20¾	20½	20½	—
1900	Alta Nat	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+
125	Algo Cent	520	20	20	
9143	Algoma St	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	—
200	Asbestos	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
2406	Atco I f	$9	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
421	BP Canada	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
69959	Bank BC	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
124485	Bank N S	$14¼	13⅞	14	
16700	Barrick o	140	135	140	+ 4
800	Baton A f	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
10575	Bonanza R	425	420	420	
3370	Bralorne	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+
7546	Bramalea	$18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ¾
400	Brenda M	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
230052	BCFP	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
197790	BC Res	263	255	262	+ 7
100025	BC Phone	$22¾	22⅝	22½	
2050	Brunswk	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
31700	Budd Can	$20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
56430	CAE	$17⅝	17	17¼	—
6700	CDistb B f	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
9341	Cad Frv	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
63100	C Nor West	$23⅝	23½	23½	
400	C Packrs	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
5225	Can Trust	$33⅞	33¼	33¼	
1100	C Tung	$16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
34083	CI Bk Com	$31½	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
10300	Can Nat Res	32	32	32	+ 1
82010	CTire A f	$10½	10⅜	10½	
1772	C Util B	$17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+
908	Cara	$11⅛	11	11	—
450	Celanese	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+
600	Celan 175 p	$18	18	18	+
1900	C Distb A	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
6700	CDistb B f	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8300	CTL Bank	$11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
1000	Conwest A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
49425	Coseka R	265	258	262	+ 8
180	Conron A	$12½	12½	12½	—
4500	Crownx	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
14200	Czar Res	153	150	152	+ 1
68258	Daon Dev	305	300	305	+ 5
12490	Denison A	$15	14½	14¾	+ ¼
39600	Denison B f	$14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
15500	Develcon	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+
7257	Dickson A f	$5	490	5	
57	Dickson B	480	480	480	—20
2700	Doman A	255	252	255	+ 3
122739	Dofasco A	$28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
9600	Du Pont A	$18⅝	17¾	18	
3685	Dylex A	$34	33¾	33⅞	
3600	Elctham X	$5	495	5	+15
1300	Emco	$18⅛	18¼	18¼	+
6800	Equity Svr	$7⅝	7	7	—
2800	FCA Intl	$20½	20⅝	20½	
12100	C Falcon C	$18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
4465	Ficnbrdge	$94¾	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
23100	Fed Ind A	$21⅜	21½	21½	
2600	F City Fin	$12	12	12	
1911	Fraser	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
1140	Fruehauf	$19½	19½	19½	
3467	Gendis A	$26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ½
8300	Geac Comp	$10½	9	9⅞	— ⅝
22574	Geocrude	251	240	242	—13
17500	Gibraltar	$10⅜	10½	10½	
14300	Goldcorp f	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
64	Goodyear	$40	39	39	—
2000	Grandma	45	44	44	— 1
1200	Granduc	43	43	43	— 2
1325	GL Forest	$93	92	92	—1
50	Gt Pacific	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
5700	Hrding A f	145	141	141	— 4
4500	Hawker	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+
4474	Hayes D	$24⅝	24⅛	24½	
3036	H Bay Co	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
8113	Imasco	$53	52⅝	53	+
6950	Indal	$14⅛	14	14	
720	Inland Gas	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
22525	Intl Thom	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3485	Inter Pipe	$34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
10200	Ivaco B	$20½	20¼	20½	+
5500	Jannock	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+
100	Kam Kotia	103	103	103	— 1
2340	Kerr Add	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
18251	Labatt	$25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
13890	Lac Mnrls	$28⅛	27¾	27¾	
1747	LOnt Cem	$11⅝	11½	11½	
4460	Lacana	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
903	LL Lac	$30½	30	30½	+ ¾
38090	Loblaw Co	$20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
500	MDS H A	$19¼	19¼	19¼	+
600	MICC	240	240	240	— 5
25504	Mclan H X	$26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ½
100	McGraw H	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+
5271	Merland E	435	430	435	— 5
17631	Molson A f	$17⅜	16¾	16⅞	+
250	Molson B	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
1200	Murphy	$20	19¾	20	
3200	Nabisco L	$26¼	26	26⅛	
93495	Noranda	$21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
20064	Norcen	$14¼	14	14	
156630	Nva AltA f	$7½	7⅛	7¼	—
1514	Nowsco W	$20	20	20	+ ¼
41237	NuWst sp A	57	55	55	— 2
1571	Oakwood	485	485	485	— 5
6020	Oshawa A f	$25½	25¼	25¼	—
5550	Pamour	465	455	460	
1947	PanCan P	$28½	27½	28½	+ ¾
500	Pembina	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+
1000	Phonix Oil	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
6184	Pine Point	$28⅝	28	28½	+
2900	Place GO o	120	110	120	+11
23758	Placer	$25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
850	Provigo	$18	18	18	
7300	Que Sturg o	370	340	345	— 5
300	Ram Pet	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
2200	Rayrock f	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ¼
9325	Redpath	$31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅞
125875	Rd Stenhs A	$22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
36373	Reichhold	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5500	Res Serv f	170	170	170	
1760	Revn Prp A	115	102	115	+14
5500	Rogers A	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
7450	Roman	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
150	Rothman	$42¾	42¾	42¾	+
4407	Sceptre	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
500	Scotts f	$19	19	19	— ¼
32891	Sears Can	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
21519	Shell Can	$24	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
34575	Sherritt	$8⅝	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
4700	Slater B f	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
3433	Southm	$58⅝	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛
20776	Stelco A	$23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+
2900	Sulpetro	255	252	255	+ 3
3100	Steep R	300	290	290	
10337	Sydney o	29	27½	29	— 1
19300	Talcorp	110	105	105	— 5
100	Tara	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
2550	Teck Cor A	$12	11⅞	12	
9949	Teck B f	$12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
200	Teledyne	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
4847	Tex Can	$35⅛	34½	34½	—1
1850	Thom N A	$54½	54	54	— ½
45455	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅜	19¼	19¼	
11575	Torstar B f	$19½	19	19	— ½
51810	Traders A f	$23⅝	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
220	Trns Mt	$7½	7½	7½	
4000	Trinity Res	465	460	465	
128958	TrnAlta UA	$23⅝	23⅛	23½	
32024	TrCan PL	$23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
39030	Trimac	435	425	435	+15
4600	Trizec A f	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
48900	Turbo f	55	52	53	+ 3
6579	Unicorp A f	$8½	8	8½	+ ¼
300	Un Carbid	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
338170	U Entprise	$12⅞	12⅛	12½	+
1268	U Keno	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1000	U Siscoe	120	120	120	
230	Van Der	270	270	270	+10
56600	Verstl A f	$7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
600	Vestgron	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+
400	Weldwod	$17	17	17	— ½
22900	Westmin	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
820	Weston	$80¾	80½	80¾	+ ¼
41062	Woodwd A	$11½	11⅛	11½	
23440	Yk Bear	$11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 12,335,641 shares

FOR THE LATEST WORD ON EUROBONDS READ CARL GEWIRTZ EACH MONDAY IN THE IHT

Canadian Indexes Feb. 7

	Close	Previous
Montreal	124.28	125.34
Toronto	2,620.60	2,614.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Montreal

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
35993	Bank Mont	$27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
5040	CanBath	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
4044	DomTxtA	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	
3400	MntTrst	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
360467	NatBk Cda	$17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
22325	Power Corp	$29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
54760	RollandA	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
41500	Royal Bank	$31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
3200	RoyTrstco	$19½	19	19	— ¼
	Zellers	300	00	00	

Total Sales 2,706,067 shares.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	396	395
ACF Holding	199	196
Aegon	159.80	160
AKZO	104.20	104.80
Ahold	216.80	217
AMEV	216	218
A'Dam Rub	8.10	8
Amrobank	74.70	74
BVG	151	151
Buehrmann T	87.50	86.50
Caland Hldg	33.50	33.50
Elsevier-NDU	113	111.60
Fokker	95.50	93.50
Gist Brocades	182.20	180.80
Heineken	157.60	155.80
Hoogovens	61.80	61.60
KLM	49.80	49.20
Naarden	47.60	47.90
Nat Nedder	281	281.50
Nedlloyd	160	161
Oce Vander G	301	298
Pakhoed	66.90	67
Philips	60.30	60
Robeco	74.20	74.20
Rodamco	137.20	137
Rolinco	67.80	67.80
Rorento	43.70	43.80
Royal Dutch	196.60	195.20
Unilever	339.50	338
Van Ommeren	28.20	28.20
VMF Stork	142.80	142.60
VNU	212	212

ANP.CBS General Index :199.40
Previous :198.58
Source: AFP.

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1690	1680
Bekaert	4900	4840
Cockerill	267	266
EBES	2775	2775
GB-Inno-BM	2850	2880
GBL	2030	2025
Gevaert	3655	3645
Hoboken	5950	5970
Kredietbank	7740	7740
Petrofina	7180	7190
Soc Generale	1805	1805
Sofina	7300	7300
Solvay	3980	3930
Traction Elec	3910	3910
Vieille Montagne	5550	5550

Stock Exchange Index : 1,890.23
Previous : 1,885.28
Source: AFP.

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG-Telefunken	118	114.90
Allianz Vers	1053	1043½
Basf	183.70	181
Bayer	193.20	190.50
Bayer.Hypo.	325.50	323
Bayer.Ver.Bank.	327	328
BMW	362	360
Commerzbank	170	168
Contigummi	123.50	122.10
Daimler-Benz	633	627.50
Degussa	345	351
Deutsche Babcock	166	165.50
Deutsche Bank	404.90	400
Dresdner Bank	190.70	188.70
DUB-Schultheiss	205	205.20
GHH	163.50	159.50
Hochtief	473	475
Hoechst	189.80	185.20
Hoesch	108.80	103
Holzmann	396	391
Horten	171	169
Kali + Salz	272	270
Karstadt	210	210
Kaufhof	213	213.80
KHD	248	249.50
Kloeckner Werke	82.10	78.50
Krupp Stahl	84	81
Linde	400	397
Lufthansa	188	188.50
MAN	159	161
Mannesmann	155	153.20
Metallgesellschaft	233.50	234
Muench.Rueck	1210	1200
Preussag	256.50	252
Ruetgers-Werke	343	340
RWE	162.80	162.50
Schering	483	476
Siemens	546	533
Thyssen	99.60	96.50
Varta	180	176
Veba	169.30	169
VEW	122.70	122.50
Volkswagenwerk	197.50	198.10

Commerzbank Index : 1,165.70
Previous : 1,147.20
Source: AFP.

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	23.90	24
Cheung Kong	12.70	13.10
China Light	14.50	14.60
Cross Harbor	10.30	10.40
Hang Seng Bank	45.50	46.75
HK Electric	7.50	7.60
HK Hotels	31.25	31.50
HK Land	4.20	4.275
HK Shanghai	8.55	8.70
HK Telephone	59	60.50
HK Wharf	5.75	5.75
Hutch Whampoa	19.30	19.50
Jardine Math	8.20	8.30
Jardine Sec	7.80	8
New World	5.35	5.45
Shaw Bros	2.60	2.60
SHK Props	8.70	8.90
Sime Darby	6.70	6.70
Stelux	1.48	1.47
Swire Pacific A	23.50	23.90
Wheel Mar	N.A.	—
Wheelock	4.25	4.15
Winsor	4.80	5.05

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	O	W	S	■	I	C	H	O	R	■	D	O	G	S
A	R	E	A	■	M	O	U	T	H	■	O	M	O	O
G	I	L	D	■	M	O	T	H	E	R	W	E	L	L
M	O	L	D	A	U	■	S	E	T	A	S	I	D	E
A	N	I	L	I	N	E	■	R	O	V	E	■	■	■
■	■	N	E	R	E	U	S	■	R	E	S	N	I	K
A	N	G	R	Y	■	S	O	L	I	D	■	E	V	A
V	A	T	S	■	C	O	L	I	C	■	S	E	A	L
E	T	O	■	N	O	L	A	N	■	M	A	R	N	E
C	O	N	C	U	R	■	R	E	G	A	R	D	■	■
■	■	■	A	I	R	E	■	R	A	N	G	O	F	F
O	V	E	R	T	U	R	N	■	G	N	A	W	E	R
W	E	L	L	S	P	R	I	N	G	■	S	E	T	A
L	A	L	O	■	T	O	N	A	L	■	S	L	I	T
S	U	E	S	■	S	L	A	T	E	■	O	L	D	S

2/8/85

Other Markets Feb. 7

Closing Prices in local currencies

	Close	Prev.
World Int'l	1.88	1.93

Hang Seng Index : 1,312.43
Previous : 1,333.31
Source: AFP.

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	720	715
Barlows	990	1000
Blyvoor	1550	1600
Buffels	6450	6775
Elands	1320	1340
GFSA	2750	2800
Harmony	2500	2615
Kloof	6800	7000
Nedbank	995	990
Pst Steyn	5650	5750
Rustplat	1675	1700
SA Brews	610	620
St Helena	3200	3350
Sasol	570	570

Composite Stock Index :952.00
Previous :963.80
Source: AFP.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$12¾	$12¼
Allied-Lyons	178	176
Anglo Am Gold	$84	$83
Babcock	142	141
Barclays	644	644
Bass	507	489
B.A.T.	381	383
Beecham	360	358
BICC	253	250
BL	38	37
BOC Group	294	285
Boots	175	175
Bowater Indus	230	230
BP	546	543
Brit Home St	256	250
Brit Telecom	125	124½
BTR	649	672
Burmah	218	219
Cadbury Schw	163	163
Charter Cons	205	205
Coats Patons	157	157
Cons Gold	502	497
Courtaulds	147	144
Dalgety	488	485
De Beers	$460	$448
Distillers	305	302
Driefontein	$25⅛	$24⅞
Dunlop	38	36
Fisons	310	308
Free St Ged	$22¾	$22
GEC	198	198
GKN	202	202
Glaxo £	11 61/64	11 61/64
Grand Met	306	298
Guinness	239	237
GUS	727	711
Hanson	220	220
Hawker	431	425
ICI	867	869
Imps	216	207
Lloyds Bank	602	594
Lonrho	182	181
Lucas	258	259
Marks and Sp	129	129
Metal Box	415	413
Midland Bank	344	347
Nat West Bank	679	679
Pilkington	323	313
Plessey	172	172
Racal Elect	194	198
Randfontein	$91½	$89
Rank	348	338
Reed Intl	568	570
Reuters	331	330
Royal Dutch £	48 1/32	48 21/64
RTZ	662	647
Shell	756	761
STC	250	250
Std Chartered	524	524
Tate and Lyle	452	453
Tesco	241	239
Thorn EMI	449	457
T.I. group	228	214
Trafalgar Hse	370	367
THF	154	152
Ultramar	205	206
Unilever £	11 29/32	11 29/32
United Biscuits	201	199
Vickers	233	227
W.Deep	$37¾	$36½
W.Holdings	$29¼	$28¼
War Loan 3½ £	34¾	34½
Woolworth	613	585
ZCI	17¾	18

F.T. 30 Index : 987.20
Previous : 983.30
Source: AFP.

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	19630	19150
Centrale	2722	2950
Cigahotels	6940	7010
Cred Ital	2298	2240
Farmitalia	10699	10500
Fiat	2495	2489
Finsider	57	57
Generali	39950	39490
IFI	7450	7075
Italcementi	80010	80200
Mediobanca	84000	82000
Montedison	1515	1483
Olivetti	6485	6490
Pirelli	2359	2349
RAS	69500	69595
Rinascente	629.50	620
SIP	2163	2163
Snia	2720	2698
Standa	10400	9740

MIB Index :1,184
Previous :1,177
Source: AFP.

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	602	600
Alsthom Atl.	227	227.50
Av Dassault	903	880
Bancaire	611	610
BIC	571	594
Bouygues	745	758
BSN-GD	2370	2370
Carrefour	1930	1935
Club Med	1225	1212
Cofimeg	264.50	267
Dumez	690	686
Elf-Aquitaine	235	223
Europe 1	1045	1068
Gen Eaux	566	570
Hachette	1900	1900
Imetal	82.50	83.50
Lafarge Cop	410.90	403.50
Legrand	1998	2006
l'Oreal	2313	2284
Matra	1610	1665
Michelin	841	838
MM Pennar	75.60	74.80
Moet Hennessy	1984	1975
Moulinex	101.50	101.80
Nord-Est	77	75.30
Occidentale	728	713
Pernod Ric.	678	692
Petroles (fse)	257.80	255.50
Peugeot	280	277
Poclain	51.50	51.90
Printemps	202	205.80
Radiotechn	265	266.50
Redoute	1330	1325
Roussel Uclaf	1610	1599
Skis Rossignol	2070	2010
Sour.Perrier	501	500
Telemecan	2340	2360
Thomson CSF	489	470
Valeo	239.50	249

Agefi Index : 199.20
Previous : 198.59
CAC Index : 198.20
Previous : 197.30
Source: AFP.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	1.71	1.64
Cold Storage	2.57	2.45
DBS	5.95	5.85
FraserNeave	5.25	5.20
Haw Par	2.31	2.30
Inchcape	2.64	2.53
Keppel Ship	1.71	1.64
Mal Banking	5.90	5.80
OCBC	9.15	9.25
OUB	3.90	3.90
Semb Shipyard	1.38	1.37
Sime Darby	1.91	1.90
S Steamship	1.15	1.10
St Trading	4.54	4.54
UOB	4.50	4.44

OUB Index :411.98
Previous :411.61
Source: AFP.

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	370	370
Alfa Laval	199	202
Asea	375	370
Astra	420	423
Atlas Copco	112	113
Boliden	N.Q.	182
Electrolux	303	301
Ericsson	299	303
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Handelsbken	178	181
Pharmacia	212	213
Saab-Scania	450	460
Sandvik	385	395
Skanska	96	96.5
SKF	194	195
SwedishMatch	241	246
Volvo	273	280

Affarsvarlden Index :406.90
Previous :411.00
Source: AFP.

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	192	192
ANI	252	252
ANZ	474	472
BHP	526	526
Boral	335	335
Bougainville	188	196
Brambles	370	370
Coles	405	410
Comalco	242	240
CRA	528	538
CSR	302	302
Dunlop	215	222
Elders Ixl	306	309
Hooker	211	211
Magellan	220	220
MIM	263	268
Myer	200	201
Oakbridge	64	64
Peko	420	424
Poseidon	265	270
RGC	370	370
Santos	538	528
Sleigh	196	196
Southland	23	23
Woodside	86	84
Wormald	340	335

All Ordinaries Index :778.10
Previous :777.90
Source: Reuters.

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	440	[illegible]
Asahi Chem	671	[illegible]
Asahi Glass	860	858
Bank of Tokyo	620	618
Bridgestone	523	520
Canon	1370	1370
Dai Nippon Print	925	930
Daiwa House	567	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	1320	1340
Fuji Photo	1790	1760
Fujitsu	1340	1310
Hitachi	850	850
Honda	1430	1410
IHI	149	145
Itoh	333	334
Japan Air Lines	5330	4860
Kajima	270	271
Kansai Power	1300	1330
Kao Soap	822	820
Kawasaki Steel	145	144
Kirin Brewery	560	564
Komatsu ltd	455	449
Kubota	330	329
Matsu Elec.Inds	1570	1530
Matsu Elec.Works	650	646
Mitsubishi Bank	1390	1400
Mitsubishi Chem	416	408
Mitsubishi Elec	396	408
Mitsubishi Heavy	240	237
Mitsubishi Corp	522	521
Mitsui and co	329	338
Mitsukoshi	395	394
Mitsumi	N.T.	—
NEC	1190	1190
Nikko Sec	590	605
Nippon Steel	145	146
Nippon Yusen	240	240
Nissan	608	602
Nomura Sec	885	890
Olympus	1270	1220
Ricoh	900	890
Sharp	1080	1040
Sony	4130	4090
Sumitomo Bank	1650	1610
Sumitomo Chem	210	207
Sumitomo Metal	145	145
Taisei Corp	199	197
Taisho. Marine	367	365
Takeda Chem	785	791
Teijin	448	453
Tokyo Elec. Power	1500	1510
Tokyo Marine	707	705
Toray Ind	442	440
Toshiba	425	412
Toyota	1290	1290
Yamaichi Sec	580	580

New Index: 922.94
Previous: 918.93
Dow Jones/Nikkei Index: [illegible]
Previous: 11,867.17
Source: AFP.

Zurich

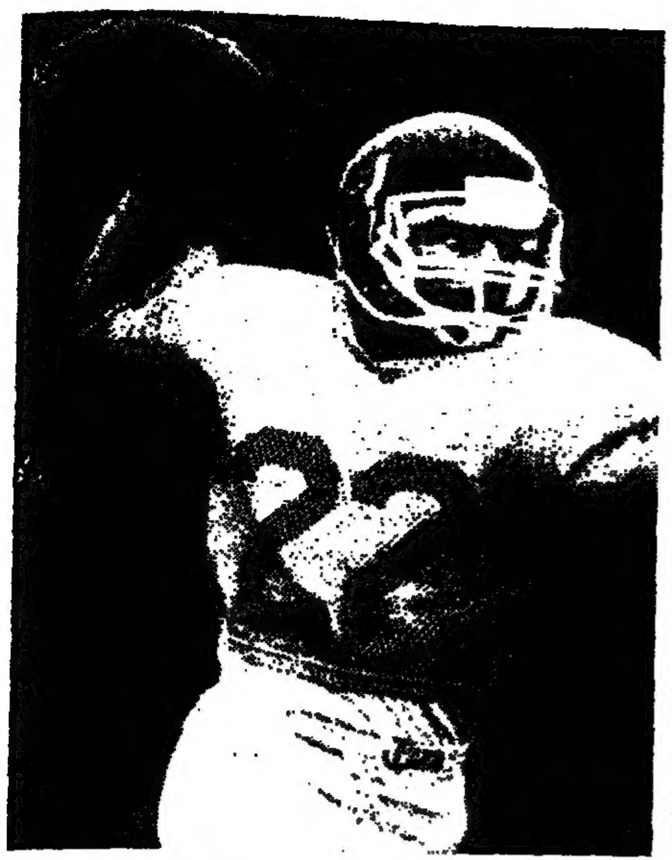
	Close	Prev.
Bank Leu	3780	3800
Brown Boveri	1560	1560
Ciba Geigy	2825	2820
Credit Suisse	2410	2410
Electrowatt	2730	2750
Georg Fischer	748	730
Jacob Suchard	6375	6350
Jelmoli	1990	1990
Landis Gyr	1670	1630
Nestle	6410	[illegible]
Oerlikon-B	1470	[illegible]
Roche Baby	8650	[illegible]
Sandoz	7900	7775
Schindler	3700	3700
Sulzer	340	332
SBC	372	369
Swissair	1110	1120
Swiss Volksbank	1480	1480
Union Bank	3620	3610
Winterthur	4330	4325
Zurich Ins	20250	19900

SBC Index : 429.60
Previous : 427.60
Source: AFP.

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

مكتبة الاهرام

SPORTS



The Associated Press

Doug Flutie throws a pass during his first workout.

A Question of Too Many Generals: Flutie Reports to Camp, Sipe Departs

United Press International

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — On the day that Doug Flutie reported for his first workout with his new team, the New Jersey Generals traded their veteran quarterback, Brian Sipe, to the Jacksonville Bulls.

The Bulls announced that in exchange for Sipe, a 36-year-old entering his 12th year in pro football, the Generals received a high draft pick and other considerations in the agreement between U.S. Football League clubs.

With Flutie earning more than $1 million a year and Sipe receiving an estimated $700,000, New Jersey's coach, Walt Michaels, was faced with the prospect of having to bench one star.

The team's owner, Donald Trump, who formally signed Flutie Tuesday in a ceremony in New York, knew the Heisman Trophy winner from Boston College would have to play in order to sell tickets and increase television ratings, making his contract worthwhile to the club.

Sipe reported to camp, amid rumors of Flutie's signing, well-rested and in good shape. He had maintained that Flutie would have to win the starting quarterback job from him.

Brian Sipe

Sipe's best pro season came in 1980 when he led the National Football League in passing, throwing for 4,132 yards and 30 touchdowns. He was named AFC Player of the Year that season.

He joins a crowded quarterback scene in Jacksonville. The Bulls now have five passers, including the former Duke quarterback Ben Bennett. Bennett, in his first pro season, was the NCAA's all-time passing leader until Flutie broke his record for career yardage.

The Bulls last week signed the 1983 Heisman Trophy winner, Mike Rozier. The running back became a free agent when the Pittsburgh Maulers folded after the 1984 season.

After 10 years with the NFL's Cleveland Browns, Sipe signed a three-year contract with the Generals in 1984 worth an estimated $2.1 million. He led New Jersey to a 14-4 finish and a playoff berth last year. He threw for 17 touchdowns and his 82.1 efficiency rating placed him sixth among U.S. Football League passers.

"There was going to be an awkward situation in New Jersey," Sipe said at an evening news conference. "This is one solution. I prepared myself all the way up until about three hours ago to be battling Doug Flutie. I would not call this a relief. I would call this a great opportunity."

He said he was looking forward to playing for Lindy Infante, the Bulls' coach, who has a reputation as a passing coach.

"I'm the type of quarterback who likes to throw the ball," Sipe said. "For professional reasons, I'm very happy to be down here with Lindy and his type of football."

Sipe is not expected to play in Saturday's exhibition game against Orlando because he is unfamiliar with the Bulls' offense. However, he figures to start when the season opens Feb. 24 against the defending champion Baltimore Stars.

"I do expect it to be a delicate situation," Sipe said. "And I am going to try to be as sensitive as possible. I think it is unfortunate my appearance may cost somebody else his job."

Flutie, who said his only real concern was the "reaction of the players on the team," was introduced to Sipe before Wednesday's practice at Orlando, Florida.

"Brian congratulated me on my college career and my contract," said Flutie. "Brian made me feel very good. As for any quarterback duel between us, that's up to Coach Michaels to decide.

"I don't think Donald Trump intends for me to sit on the bench my entire career, but I don't think he wants Brian there, either."

"The man conducted himself as a quarterback familiar with the passing game," Michaels said after Flutie's morning workout. "Of course, we had to kind of hand feed him. And I'm not going to rush him into anything too fast."

Michaels said that it was unlikely Flutie would play the exhibition game against Tampa Bay Saturday, but that he planned to use Flutie for a half against Orlando on Feb. 15.

The Associated Press

Markus Wasmaier of West Germany hit a gate and lost his hat during the second run.

Wasmaier Wins Giant Slalom Title, Upsetting Zurbriggen, Girardelli

The Associated Press

BORMIO, Italy — Markus Wasmaier of West Germany upset the heavy favorites, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, on Thursday to win the men's giant slalom title at the world Alpine ski championships here.

Wasmaier, 21, clocked a total time for the two heats of 2 minutes, 28.90 seconds down the icy Stelvio track.

Zurbriggen, 22, who had won the world downhill and combined titles, took the silver medal, only five hundredths of a second behind Wasmaier. Austrian-born Girardelli, who races for Luxembourg, finished third.

Wasmaier, whose previous best performance in the international ski circuit was second place in a World Cup giant slalom in December, gave West Germany its first gold here by taking several risks in both heats on a difficult, hard course with 50 gates and a vertical drop of 385 meters.

Girardelli, 21, who was entered in the championships at the last minute after he applied for Luxembourg citizenship, had a total time of 2:29.22.

Egon Hirt of West Germany was fourth in 2:30.35. Hirt was seventh fastest in the first run in 1:10.16. Hans Enn of Austria, only 11th after the first run, made a strong comeback to take fifth place overall, in 2:30.36.

Italy's Robert Erlacher, in 2:30.53, edged Yugoslavia's Rok Petrovic for sixth place. Petrovic clocked 2:31.03. The Yugoslav veteran Bojan Krizaj, fourth after the first run, dropped to eighth overall in 2:31.26. Oswald Toetsch of Italy placed ninth in 2:31.40, ahead of Switzerland's Max Julen, the Olympic giant slalom champion, 10th in 2:31.71.

Wasmaier, who likes mountain climbing and ski jumping, took several gambles in the first run, going for the fastest time.

"In the second run, I hit a gate with my head. I lost my hat and I thought it was all over," he said. "Then I told myself, 'All or nothing,' so I really went for it."

Zurbriggen said he was disappointed at missing his third gold medal "and by only five hundredths of a second. But I did not really lose. It was Wasmaier who did extremely well and won the race."

Girardelli, who has been skiing for Luxembourg after a dispute with Austrian ski officials, said he was happy with his third place and the bronze medal.

"In the past, the favorites often failed to win the world title," he said. "I made some minor mistakes in both runs and they cost me a better place."

Ingemar Stenmark, a silver medalist in the 1982 world giant slalom race, missed a gate and dropped out in the second run. The 28-year-old veteran, who is given better chances in Sunday's special slalom, had been 16th after the first heat.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

U.S. College Basketball Leaders

NCAA's College Basketball leaders through Feb. 4:

TEAM OFFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Oklahoma	21	17-4	1934	92.1
Alcorn State	17	13-4	1519	89.4
Utah State	19	11-8	1683	88.6
Southern	18	12-6	1569	87.2
Tulsa	20	17-3	1702	85.1
Loyola (Ill.)	20	15-5	1689	84.5
Nev.-Las Vegas	19	17-2	1584	83.4
Virginia Tech	20	15-5	1659	83.0
Baylor	19	8-11	1576	82.9
Indiana St.	19	11-8	1561	82.2
Michigan	19	16-3	1559	82.1
South Alabama	20	12-8	1640	82.0
Cleveland State	20	14-6	1624	81.2
Duke	19	16-3	1541	81.1
Northeastern	18	10-8	1455	80.8

TEAM DEFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Colgate	18	5-13	970	53.9
Fresno State	19	13-6	1029	54.2
Princeton	15	5-10	825	55.0
Georgetown	21	19-2	1193	56.8
Iowa	22	18-4	1254	57.1
Gonzaga	19	13-6	1085	57.1
Oregon State	20	16-4	1143	57.2
Temple	18	15-3	1046	58.1
Illinois	23	18-5	1339	58.2
Marquette	18	11-7	1050	58.3
Murray St.	20	17-3	1179	59.0
Va. Military	18	11-7	1064	59.1
Virginia	21	11-10	1242	59.1
Houston Baptist	20	15-5	1183	59.2
San Diego	20	12-8	1193	59.7

SCORING

	Cl	G	FG	FT	Pts	Ave.
Palombizio, BallSt	JR	19	202	132	536	28.2
McDaniel, WchSt	SR	20	222	104	550	27.5
Williams, Ind St	JR	19	199	97	495	26.1
Catledge, USA	sr	20	206	109	521	26.1
Mitchell, Mercer	SR	20	203	113	519	26.0
Tisdale, Okla	JR	21	209	117	535	25.5
Hughes, Loy-Il	SR	19	204	72	480	25.3
Smith, Loy-Ca	JR	20	205	86	496	24.8
Dumars, McNees	SR	18	149	144	442	24.6
Harper, Mia O	Jr	19	193	76	462	24.3
Gervin, Tex SA	Jr	18	164	108	436	24.2
Hoppen, Neb	JR	19	178	104	460	24.2
Harris, Tulsa	SR	20	178	121	477	23.9
Yates, GMason	SR	19	159	131	449	23.6
Robinson, Navy	SO	19	173	103	449	23.6
Cazzens, Army	SR	18	142	139	423	23.5
Beard, Samfrd	SR	22	223	68	514	23.4
Lewis, Neasin	SO	18	163	93	419	23.3
Benjamin, Crght	JR	21	197	141	535	23.3
Saarelainen, BYU	sr	21	176	138	482	23.0
Bradley, USF	sr	19	165	105	435	22.9
Battle, Rutgrs	SR	18	160	92	412	22.9
Stevens, IowaSt	SR	22	202	94	498	22.6
Rogers, UC-Irv	JR	22	193	109	495	22.5
Carrabino, Hrvrd	SR	14	114	86	314	22.4
Truesdale, Citadl	SR	20	174	96	444	22.2
Walker, Ky	JR	19	149	122	421	22.2
Pass, Monmth	sr	18	162	72	396	22.1
Washington, UtbSt	SR	19	151	116	418	22.0
Lee, Mem St	SR	18	149	93	391	21.7
Moore, Crght	SR	23	193	112	498	21.7
Krystkowiak, Mnt	JR	21	155	143	453	21.6
Kleine, Ark	SR	23	190	114	494	21.5
Person, Auburn	JR	19	179	48	406	21.4
Vincent, MichSt	SR	19	148	110	406	21.4
Taylor, BwlGrn	SR	19	167	69	403	21.2
Hinson, Bapt	SO	20	169	85	423	21.2
Winters, Bradly	SR	19	168	63	399	21.0
Burden, St L	sr	19	168	61	397	20.9
Stokes, Iowa	SR	22	190	79	459	20.9
Hall, Canis	SR	19	134	128	396	20.8
Grier, KentSt	SR	19	156	84	396	20.8
Harris, NOrln	SR	22	168	122	458	20.8
Battle, No Ill	FR	19	141	110	392	20.6
Grant, UtahSt	JR	19	160	72	392	20.6
Tucker, Butler	SO	18	155	60	370	20.6
McCaffry, HCrss	JR	20	150	108	408	20.4
Cofield, E Mich	SR	19	164	57	385	20.3
Battle, Loy-Il	SR	19	168	48	384	20.2
Scurry, LIU	sr	20	152	100	404	20.2

REBOUNDING

	Cl	G	No.	Avg.
Benjamin, Crght	JR	23	339	14.7
McDaniel, WichSt	SR	20	290	14.5
Scurry, LIU	sr	20	278	13.9
Sanders, MissVal	SR	15	197	13.1
Towns, MONMTH	sr	18	227	12.6
Neal, Fulrtn	SR	19	230	12.1
Stivrins, Colo	SR	19	230	12.1
Catledge, USA	sr	20	233	11.7
Palombizio, BallSt	JR	19	216	11.4
Harper, Mia O	Jr	19	216	11.4
Brown, GWash	SR	17	193	11.4
Koncak, SMU	sr	20	227	11.4
Robinson, Navy	SO	19	210	11.1
Vanos, SClara	SR	21	229	10.9
Moore, Loy-Il	SO	15	162	10.8
Tisdale, Okla	JR	21	224	10.7
Johnson, MichSt	SR	18	191	10.6
Parson, SC St	SR	15	156	10.4
Lee, Mem St	SR	18	187	10.4
Grant, UtahSt	JR	19	197	10.4

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE

	Cl	G	FG	FGA	Pct.
Walker, Utica	SR	21	122	174	70.1
Moore, Crght	SR	23	193	279	69.2
Ewing, Gtown	SR	20	123	183	67.2
Hoppen, Neb	JR	19	178	266	66.9
Staves, Swthn	JR	17	103	154	66.9
Salley, GaTech	JR	20	125	188	66.5
Thomas, Cenrty	JR	21	155	239	64.9
Robinson, Navy	SO	19	173	274	63.1
Benjamin, Crght	JR	23	197	315	62.5
Bantum, Cornll	SR	15	93	149	62.4
Alarie, Duke	JR	19	128	206	62.1
Kleine, Ark	SR	23	190	306	62.1
Ferry, Hrvrd	SR	14	87	141	61.7
Pinckney, Villa	SR	19	104	169	61.5
Koncak, SMU	sr	20	141	230	61.3
Wilson, LSU	so	19	131	214	61.2
Bullock, Purdue	SR	19	115	189	60.8
Johnson, MontSt	SR	20	101	167	60.5
Krystkowiak, Mont	JR	21	155	257	60.3
Walker, Mercer	SR	20	168	279	60.2
McDowell, Fla	SR	19	118	196	60.2
Scott, NewMex	SR	21	118	196	60.2
Poettsch, Siena	SR	19	130	216	60.2
Smrek, Canis	SR	17	104	173	60.1
Winslow, Houstn	SO	21	129	215	60.0

FREE THROW PERCENTAGE

	Cl	G	FT	FTA	Pct.
Collins, PennSt	SR	18	61	64	95.3
Timko, YoungS	Jr	21	57	60	95.0
Alford, Ind	SO	18	66	70	94.3
Hagan, Weber	SR	21	68	73	93.2
Brown, TexA&M	Jr	20	70	76	92.1
Washington, UtahSt	SR	19	116	129	89.9
Elliott, TenTch	SR	19	53	59	89.8
Bufford, So Ill	SR	20	61	68	89.7
Carrabino, Harvrd	SR	14	86	96	89.6
Holman, W Ill	SR	15	84	94	89.4
Suder, Duqne	JR	19	92	103	89.3
Redden, LSU	Jr	19	49	55	89.1
Harris, Tulsa	SR	20	121	136	89.0
Olson, Wis	JR	19	48	54	88.9
Teague, BostnU	sr	18	61	69	88.4
Brooks, Tenn	SR	22	97	110	88.2
Corbin, Depaul	SR	19	51	58	87.9
Johnson, Richmd	SR	17	51	58	87.9
Dykstra, W Ill	SR	15	78	89	87.6
McIntosh, Fordh	SR	21	85	97	87.6
Polaha, Lehigh	SO	21	84	96	87.5
Cazzens, Army	SR	18	139	159	87.4
Cox, Vandlt	SR	19	83	95	87.4
Fields, Ind St	SR	19	55	63	87.3
Burden, St L	sr	19	61	70	87.1

College Results

EAST

Boston U. 82, Maine 73
Delaware 68, Rider 59
Georgetown 71, Fla. Southern 39
Johns Hopkins 89, Swarthmore 73
Navy 95, Fairfield 82
NYU 86, Vassar 57
Pittsburgh 68, Providence 55
VMI 50, William & Mary 48

SOUTH

Auburn 81, Florida 78
Florida St. 74, Tulane 51
Georgia 74, Alabama 70
Georgia Tech 81, Duke 71
Louisiana St. 80, Mississippi St. 65
Maryland 64, Wake Forest 62
Mississippi 58, Tennessee 57
N. Carolina St. 69, Clemson 57
S. Mississippi 77, S. Carolina 66

MIDWEST

Allegheny 73, Oberlin 69
Auburn 81, Florida 78, OT
Dayton 67, DePaul 63
Iowa 70, Minnesota 65
Kansas 84, Oklahoma St. 72
Missouri 54, Kansas St. 47
Notre Dame 71, La Salle 58
Ohio U. 56, Cent. Michigan 52

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 69, So. Methodist 66
Houston 94, Texas 83
Illinois St. 73, Tulsa 72, 2OT
Rice 62, Texas Christian 61
Texas A&M 78, Baylor 74

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	9	.820	—
Philadelphia	39	10	.796	1½
Washington	27	24	.529	14½
New Jersey	24	26	.480	17
New York	18	32	.360	23

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	34	16	.680	—
Detroit	30	18	.625	3
Chicago	24	24	.500	9
Atlanta	20	29	.408	13½
Indiana	16	33	.327	17½
Cleveland	15	33	.313	18

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	31	20	.608	—
Houston	27	21	.563	2½
Dallas	27	23	.540	3½
San Antonio	24	25	.490	6
Utah	22	27	.449	8
Kansas City	16	32	.333	13½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	35	16	.686	—
Phoenix	24	25	.490	10
Portland	21	28	.429	13
Seattle	21	30	.412	14
L.A. Clippers	20	29	.408	14
Golden State	11	37	.229	22½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 26 30 29 23—108
Boston 31 25 26 31—113

Bird 10-22 5-6 26, Parish 7-14 3-3 17; Free 9-21 5-6 24, Hinson 9-16 2-3 20. Rebounds: Cleveland 51 (Bagley 11); Boston 56 (Bird, Parish 11). Assists: Cleveland 23 (Bagley 16); Boston 22 (Ainge 6).

Milwaukee 22 26 25 20—93
New Jersey 30 21 24 31—106

Richardson 11-18 1-2 25, Birdsong 10-25 4-6 24; Pressey 5-9 8-9 18, Cummings 5-12 7-10 17. Rebounds: Milwaukee 53 (Cummings 13); New Jersey 59 (Williams 13). Assists: Milwaukee 16 (Hodges, Pressey 4); New Jersey 25 (Birdsong 6).

Washington 27 28 27 29—111
Philadelphia 29 22 26 39—116

M.Malone 9-20 9-10 27, Cheeks 9-13 7-7 25; Ballard 11-17 6-6 28, J.Malone 11-19 5-5 27. Rebounds: Washington 41 (Mahorn 12); Philadelphia 46 (M.Malone 20). Assists: Washington 24 (Gus Williams 8); Philadelphia 24 (Toney 4).

Golden State 22 21 28 32—103
Dallas 28 28 38 35—129

Blackman 11-14 5-7 27, Aguirre 10-14 5-6 25; Smith 8-10 2-2 18, Floyd 8-18 1-2 17. Rebounds: Golden State 39 (Smith 10); Dallas 41 (Nimphius 6). Assists: Golden State 19 (Conner 6); Dallas 33 (Davis, Harper 8).

Seattle 29 24 20 28—101
Denver 31 31 30 28—120

English 15-20 5-5 35, Issel 5-9 7-10 17; Chambers 8-14 6-6 22, Henderson 7-12 4-4 18. Rebounds: Seattle 53 (Chambers, Sikma 10); Denver 50 (Issel 8). Assists: Seattle 22 (Chambers 6); Denver 22 (English, Natt, Evans, Lever 4).

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	33	13	8	74	227	157
Philadelphia	29	16	6	64	215	160
N.Y. Islanders	28	22	3	59	242	209
N.Y. Rangers	17	27	8	42	182	215
Pittsburgh	18	26	5	41	179	224
New Jersey	16	29	6	38	175	213

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	26	13	12	64	196	151
Montreal	26	17	10	62	205	174
Quebec	25	21	7	57	207	188
Boston	24	22	7	55	194	184
Hartford	17	28	5	39	169	222

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	24	19	9	57	199	194
Chicago	23	28	3	49	208	207
Minnesota	16	27	10	42	182	214
Detroit	16	30	8	40	193	244
Toronto	11	35	7	29	162	233

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	38	10	6	82	272	177
Calgary	28	20	7	63	255	214
Winnipeg	28	22	5	61	238	239
Los Angeles	23	21	9	55	241	224
Vancouver	15	33	7	37	184	283

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Calgary 3 2 2—7
Hartford 3 1 0—4

Nilsson 3 (28), Loob 2 (25), Bozek (7), Baxter (5); Neufeld (14), MacDermid (1), Samuelsson (1), Turgeon (18). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Weeks) 13-11-9—33; Hartford (on Lemelin) 12-11-6—29.

Vancouver 0 0 0—0
St. Louis 1 3 0—4

Reeds (8), Barr (11), Mullen (26), Poslawski (13). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Liut) 13-11-11—35; St. Louis (on Brodeur) 11-7-12—30.

Edmonton 0 1 1—2
Winnipeg 0 3 3—6

Turnbull 2 (16), Nill (2), Arniel (17), MacLean (30), Babych (7); Habscheid (5), Messier (10). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Hayward) 7-19-9—35; Winnipeg (on Moog) 11-13-10—34.

Buffalo 1 1 1—3
Minnesota 0 0 1—1

Ramsey (5), Davis (12), McKenna (11); Plett (12). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Beaupre) 8-11-10—29; Minnesota (on Barrasso) 13-6-6—25.

Toronto 1 1 0—2
Chicago 1 2 0—3

Savard (29), S. Larmer (32), DuPont (2); Daoust (11), Valve (24). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Bannerman) 6-15-15—36; Chicago (on Bernhardt) 11-12-11—34.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Signed Doug Corbett and Bob Kipper, pitchers; Jerry Narron, catcher, and Mark McLemore, second baseman.

CHICAGO—Signed Bob James, relief pitcher, to a one-year contract.

NEW YORK—Reached a contract agreement with Mike Armstrong, pitcher.

National League

CINCINNATI—Signed Ted Power, pitcher.

MONTREAL—Signed Miguel Dilone, outfielder, to a one year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ozzie Virgil, catcher.

SAN DIEGO—Announced they have agreed to terms with Craig Lefferts, pitcher, on a two-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Signed Charlie Criss, guard.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

SASKATCHEWAN—Named George Brancato assistant coach.

National Football League

BUFFALO—Announced that Andy MacDonald, running back coach, had resigned to accept a job with the Minnesota Vikings.

CLEVELAND—Named Joe Pendry, offensive coordinator, and Steve Crosby, assistant head coach.

DETROIT—Named Darryl Rogers coach and director of operations.

INDIANAPOLIS—Named John Becker, Chip Myers, Billie Matthews, Keith Rowen, and Steve Sidwell, assistant coaches.

N.Y. GIANTS—Named Fred Hoaglin offensive line coach.

ST. LOUIS—Named Lance Van Zandt defensive coordinator.

WASHINGTON—Signed Mark May, offensive tackle, to a series of one-year contracts.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

EDMONTON—Claimed Dave Lumley, right wing, from waivers.

PITTSBURGH—Announced the retirement of Bruce Crowder, right wing.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA STATE—Named Rex Norris interim football coach.

Skiing

World Championships

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

(At Bormio, Italy)

1. Markus Wasmaier, West Germany, 1:08.78-1:20.12—2:28.90
2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:09.17-1:19.78—2:28.95
3. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:09.41-1:19.81—2:29.22
4. Egon Hirt, West Germany, 1:10.16-1:20.19—2:30.35
5. Hans Enn, Austria, 1:10.35-1:20.01—2:30.36
6. Robert Erlacher, Italy, 1:09.83-1:20.70—2:30.53
7. Rok Petrovic, Yugoslavia, 1:10.56-1:20.47—2:31.03
8. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 1:09.77-1:21.49—2:31.26
9. Oswald Toetsch, Italy, 1:10.34-1:21.06—2:31.40
10. Max Julen, Switzerland, 1:10.31-1:21.40—2:31.71
11. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, 1:11.27-1:20.51—2:31.78
12. Christian Gaidet, France, 1:10.51-1:21.33—2:31.84
13. Richard Pramotton, Italy, 1:10.18-1:21.73—2:31.91
14. Martin Hangl, Switzerland, 1:10.86-1:21.25—2:32.11
15. Thomas Buergler, Switzerland, 1:11.27-1:21.43—2:32.70
16. Franck Piccard, France, 1:11.23-1:21.52—2:32.75

Figure Skating

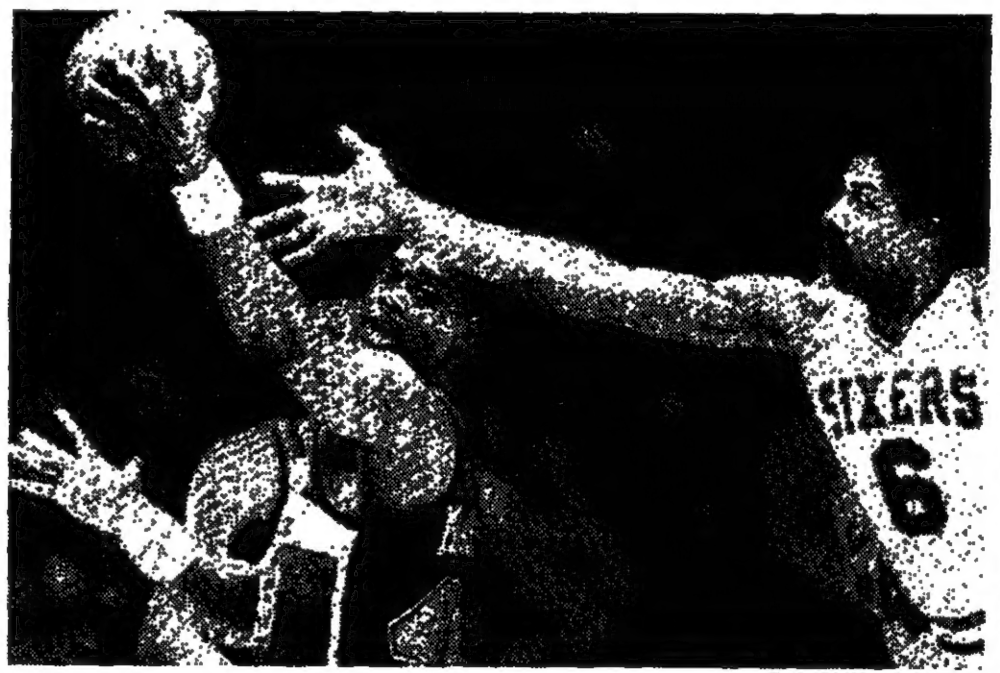
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(At Goteborg, Sweden)

MEN

Short Program

1. Josef Sabovcik, Czechoslovakia, 1.4.
2. Vladimir Kotin, Soviet Union, 2.2.
3. Fernand Fedronic, France, 3.4.
4. Gregorz Filipovski, Poland, 4.6.
5. Heiko Fischer, West Germany, 5.0.
6. Lars Akesson, Sweden, and Viktor Petrenko, Soviet Union, 6.0.
8. Falko Kirsten, East Germany, 7.4.
9. Richard Zander, West Germany, 7.8.
10. Petr Barna, Czechoslovakia, 10.0.



Reuters-United Press International

Jeff Malone of the Bullets outreaches the Sixers' Julius Erving to keep control of the ball.

76ers Come Back to Down Bullets

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The name is Sedale Threatt — pronounced threet. He hasn't, however, been much of a scoring threat — pronounced threat — averaging just 5.2 points a game for the Philadelphia 76ers.

The second-year guard from West Virginia Tech scored 10 of his 16 points in the final quarter Wednesday night as the 76ers rallied from an 82-77 deficit after three periods and beat the Washington Bullets, 116-111.

"I'm getting more playing time and that's helped me," said Threatt, who shot seven for 10 and also had three rebounds and three assists. "I've always been a confident player and I've always been a good distance shooter."

The victory, coupled with Boston's 113-108 triumph over the Cleveland Cavaliers, enabled the 76ers to remain 1½ games behind the Celtics in the National Basketball Association's Atlantic Division.

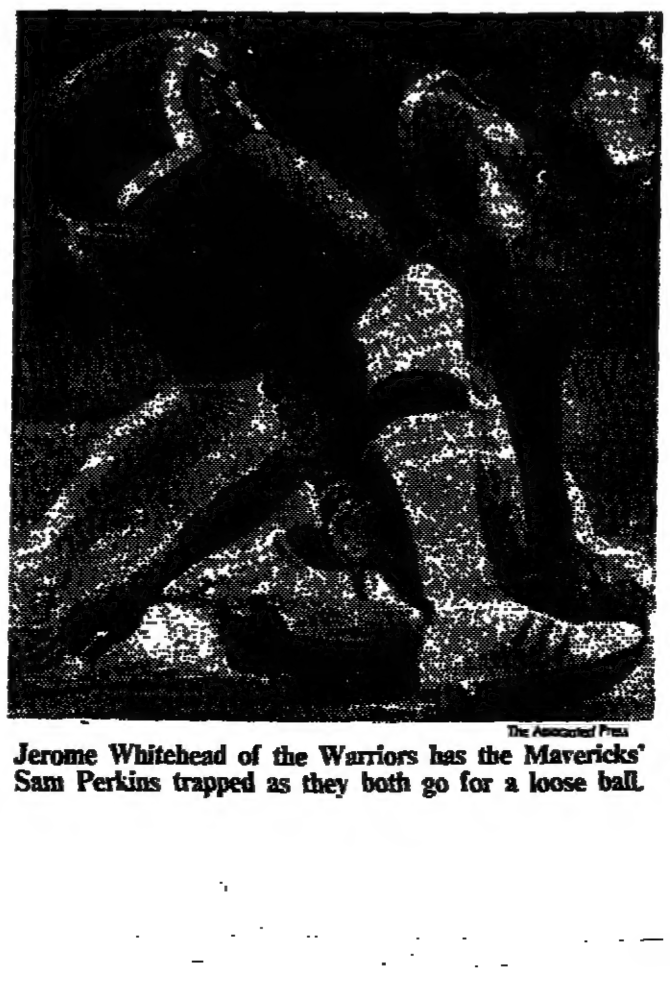
Elsewhere in the NBA, New Jersey 106, Milwaukee 93; Denver 120, Seattle 101, and Dallas 129, Golden State 103.

NBA FOCUS

Besides Threatt's contributions, the 76ers got help from another substitute, forward Bobby Jones, who scored eight of his 16 points in the fourth quarter. Jones, an 11-year veteran rated one of the league's premier defensive players, was perfect from both the floor — six of six — and the free throw line — four of four — while adding five rebounds and three assists.

Leading 108-107 with 56 seconds to play, Jones scored a pair of baskets and Threatt hit two free throws to seal Philadelphia's fifth victory in its last six games.

Moses Malone led the Sixers with 27 points and 20 rebounds, while Maurice Cheeks added 25 points and Julius Erving 21. Greg Ballard had 28 points, Jeff Malone 27 and Tom McMillen 20 for Washington, which lost its fourth in a row.



The Associated Press

Jerome Whitehead of the Warriors has the Mavericks' Sam Perkins trapped as they both go for a loose ball.

It's Losipeg No Longer: Jets Finally Defeat Oilers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Four seasons ago, when the Winnipeg Jets had the worst record in National Hockey League history, some people said the team hailed from Losipeg.

That joke is heard no more. In fact, under Barry Long, the Jets have become a respected team. Only Edmonton had not recognized the Jets' respectability.

NHL FOCUS

At long last, the Jets have cleared that hurdle, too. Wednesday night at Winnipeg, with Perry Turnbull scoring twice, the Jets beat the Stanley Cup champions, 6-2. It was the first time in 21 meetings between the teams that the Jets were victorious.

"It may be a law of averages," said Turnbull, who has scored five goals in the last five games. "Certainly the numbers indicated we were eventually going to beat the Edmonton Oilers, as good a hockey club as they are."

Elsewhere in the NHL Wednesday, it was Calgary 7, Hartford 4; Buffalo 3, Minnesota 1; Chicago 3, Toronto 2, and St. Louis 4, Vancouver 0.

In ending the Oilers' unbeaten streak at 11 games, the Jets improved their record to 28-22-5. During the 1980-81 season, they had a 9-57-14 record, the worst in the league. The current Jets, with 61 points, are seventh in the overall standings.

The first move the Jets made after the dismal 1980-81 season was to make Dale Hawerchuk the first pick in the draft. The team's fortunes began an upswing immediately, and Hawerchuk has become, in his fourth season, the leader.

Hawerchuk assisted on two goals and shadowed Wayne Gretzky throughout the night, holding the magnificent scoring machine to a single assist. Hawerchuk, with 88 points, is the No. 4 scorer in the league.

The Jets, before this season, traded a No. 1 draft choice for Pittsburgh defenseman Randy Carlyle. Carlyle has been a positive influence on the defense.

With Hawerchuk and Carlyle as the leaders, the Jets have won eight more games than they won in the first 55 games last season.

"Maybe they thought this was the end, enough is enough or something," Jets Coach Barry Long said of his club, which is 7-2-1 in its last 10 games. "I could feel it in the dressing room that if there was going to be a time, it would be tonight."

"We're for real," Carlyle said. "This is a good hockey team that will get even better."

The Oilers, who eliminated the Jets from the playoffs in the first round in each of the last two seasons, can finally be counted among the believers. (LAT, AP)

Sports-Franchise Bills Are Debated

By Denis Collins

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Howard Cosell was at his bombastic best Wednesday, lecturing a Senate Judiciary Committee on the history and theology of sport. But when Cosell, who had been invited to testify about two sport-franchise bills, began to instruct the Senate lawyers on the fine points of law, their patience wore thin.

"It is not for you to come here and give us a law-school lecture," said Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, interrupting Cosell in midsentence.

Cosell was one of five sports figures, including Donald Trump, the owner of the U.S. Football League's New Jersey Generals, who testified Wednesday on the worth and worthlessness of two bills designed to keep professional teams from jumping cities.

The two bills, one sponsored by DeConcini and the other by Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, are among a series of bills Congress is considering to prevent owners of professional sports teams from abandoning hometowns for other cities with better financial offers. On Monday, another Senate committee heard testimony from the chief executives of five professional sports on two similar sport-franchise bills.

"These hearings are generated by the public outcry following relocations and proposed moves involving several teams, including the Oakland Raiders and, most recently, the Philadelphia Eagles," said Senator J. Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. "In Baltimore, to the consternation of outraged fans and city officials, the Colts' assets were removed in the middle of the night!"

Jay Moyer, counsel to the commissioner of the National Football League, told committee members the NFL is powerless to stop team owners from moving at will as a result of a $49-million antitrust judgment against the league for trying to keep the Raiders from moving from Oakland to Los Angeles.

That ruling "imperiled the relationship between teams in professional sports and their communities," said Moyer, who urged passage of DeConcini's bill to broaden his league's antitrust exemption and restore "team-community stability."

Cosell argued that DeConcini's bill, by giving the NFL "blanket exemption" would contribute to the NFL's "ongoing arrogance and audacity." He voiced support for Specter's bill, which is more narrowly focused on establishing specific guidelines for the approval of franchise moves.

"I think it's time to put a stop to the kind of wrongdoing the NFL has been guilty of," said Cosell, who cited the moves of the New York Giants to New Jersey's Meadowlands and the Los Angeles Rams to Anaheim, California, "the city built by a mouse," as evidence that the NFL has been lax in protecting the rights of host cities.

Three witnesses and one committee member said they do not support any of the bills being considered. Gene Upshaw, the executive director of the NFL Players Association, and Doug Allen, executive director of the USFL Players Association, said all of the legislation would increase the power of owners at the expense of the players.

Trump was equally opposed to giving the NFL any more of an advantage than it already has over the struggling USFL.

"The NFL must be subject to antitrust, just as any other business," said Trump.

Most vociferous in his opposition to the current spate of bills was Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio.

"This nation faces serious problems," he said. "Our deficit approaches $200 billion. We are in the middle of an arms race. Unemployment is going up. And we sit here debating sports. Why? Having created the monopoly, Congress inevitably must deal with its evils. I say it's time to get Congress out of the business of regulating."

"We should let these leagues fight it out," he said. "Repeal the baseball exemption and require the National and American leagues to really compete with each other. Repeal the 1966 merger legislation, and let the NFL, AFL and USFL fight it out."

OBSERVER

The Processing Process

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — For a long time after going into the writing business, I wrote. It was hard to do. That was before the word processor was invented. Whenever all the writers got together, it was whine, whine, whine. How hard writing was. How they wished they had gone into dry cleaning, stonecutting, anything less toilsome than writing.

Then the word processor was invented, and a few pioneers switched from writing to processing words. They came back from the electronic frontier with glowing reports: "Have seen the future and it works." That sort of thing.

I lack the pioneer's courage. It does not run in my family, a family that arrived on the Atlantic beach 300 years ago, moved 50 yards inland for security against high tides, and has scarcely moved since, except to go to the drugstore.

Still, one cannot hold off forever. My family had given up saddle and stirrups for the automobile, hadn't it? I, in fact, used the light bulb without the slightest sense of betraying the solid old American values.

□

My trade was writing, not processing words. I feared or detested almost all things that had "processing," "process" or "processed" attached to them. Announcements by airplane personnel that I was in a machine engaged in "final landing process" made my blood run cold. Processed words, I feared, would be as bland as processed cheese.

So I resisted, continued to write, played the old fuddy-duddy progress hater when urged to take the easy way and switch to processing words.

When former writers who had turned to processing words spoke of their marvelous new lives, it was the ease they always emphasized.

The processing process made life so easy (this was what they always said) — so infinitely easier than writing. Only an idiot — and here I caught glances fraught with meaning — only an idiot would continue to suffer the toil of writing.

□

To shorten a tedious story, I capitulated. Why are we moved to act against our best judgment? Because we fear public abuse and ridicule. Thus the once happy cigarette addict is bullied out of his habit by abuse from health fanatics.

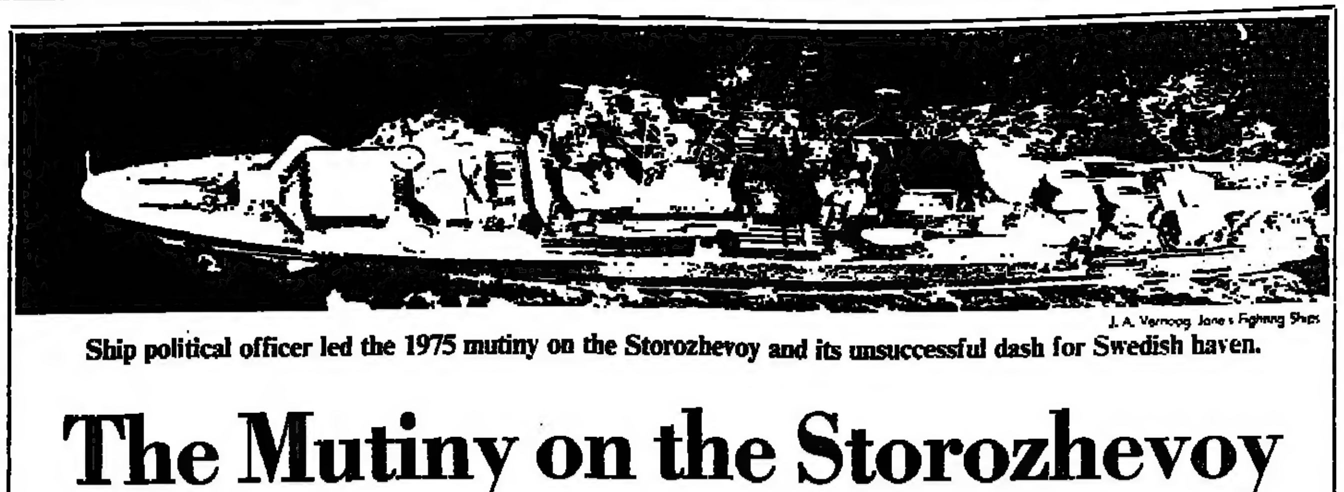
My hesitation about processing words was being noticed by aggressive young persons who had processed words from their cradles and thought the spectacle of someone writing was as quaint as a four-child family. I hated being quaint. I switched to processing words, and — man alive! Talk about easy!

□

It is so easy, not to mention so much fun — listen, folks, I have just switched right here at the start of this very paragraph you are reading — right there I switched from the old typewriter (talk about goose-quill pen days!) to my word processor, which is now clicking away so quietly and causing me so little effort that I don't think I'll ever want to stop this sentence because — well, why should you want to stop a sentence when you're really well launched into the thing — the sentence, I mean — and it's so easy just to keep her rolling right along and never stop since, anyhow, once you do stop, you are going to have to start another sentence, right? — which means coming up with another idea.

What the great thing — really great thing — really and truly great thing is about processing words like this, which I am now doing, is that at the end, when you are finally finished, with the piece terminated and concluded, not to say ended, done and thoroughly completed to your own personal, idiosyncratic, individual, one-of-a-kind, distinctive taste which is unique to you as a human person, male or female, adult or child, regardless of race, creed or color — at the end which I am now approaching on account of exhausting available paper space the processing has been so easy that I am not feeling the least, slightest, smallest or even somewhat minuscule sensation of tired fatigue exhaustion, as was always felt in the old days of writing when the mechanical machines, not to mention goose-quill pens, were so cumbersomely difficult and hard to work that people were constantly forever easing off on them, thus being trapped into the time-wasting thinking process, which just about does it this week, spacewise, folks.

New York Times Service



J. A. Vernoog Jane's Fighting Ships

Ship political officer led the 1975 mutiny on the Storozhevoy and its unsuccessful dash for Swedish haven.

The Mutiny on the Storozhevoy

Reseacher pieces together an unusual combination of events that allowed a polical officer to try to flee with ship in 1975

By Norman Black

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In the pre-dawn darkness of Nov. 8, 1975, the Soviet missile destroyer Storozhevoy quietly slipped its lines and headed out to sea from the Soviet port of Riga. For hours, according to research by a U.S. naval officer, no one in the Soviet navy knew the ship was gone.

So began an extraordinary, although ultimately unsuccessful, mutiny. New details of the incident have just been published. Before the incident was over, this account states, the Storozhevoy would move well out into the Baltic Sea on a dash toward Sweden and the West, only to be turned back by attacking Soviet planes and other ships.

At least a dozen sailors were killed during the incident, the summary adds, and the leader of the mutiny was later tried and shot. After a final cruise in the Baltic, the Storozhevoy was transferred to the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

The attempted flight of the Storozhevoy has been reported by U.S. and European newspapers, but never acknowledged by the Soviet Union. Now, however, a more detailed account has emerged.

An investigation by the American officer paints a picture of harsh living conditions on board the ship; of a young, trusted political officer and an unusual series of events that allowed the officer to take charge of a front-line warship — with most of its crew ashore — in a port close to international waters and the West.

The detective work was performed by Lieutenant Commander Gregory D. Young, who earned a master's degree from the Naval Postgraduate School in 1982 by devoting his thesis to the Storozhevoy incident. His findings attracted little interest, however, until they were summarized this month in the magazine Sea Power. The U.S. Navy refuses to comment on Young's research, although sources say it has been accepted as the most definitive account available.

Now an instructor of naval officers at the University of Colorado, Young said recently he had received access to some classified materials on the mutiny, but he said he pieced together most of the information from other sources, including Russian immigrants who were in Riga and intercepted radio messages.

"There is no doubt the incident occurred," Young said. "There are still questions about the details and about what prompted it. But it definitely happened and there is no other incident like this that I can find" in the history of the Soviet navy.

According to Young, the mutiny on board the Storozhevoy was led by the ship's *zampolit*, or political deputy, an officer placed aboard every Soviet ship to maintain the ideological purity of the crew. The *zampolit* on the Storozhevoy, a modern 3,800-ton warship that was only three years old in 1975, was Captain Valery Mikhaylovich Sablin.

Young describes Sablin as an unusual political officer, willing to listen to crew complaints during his lectures on Marxist thought without spouting the standard party line. Young says Sablin had been criticized in 1974 in the Soviet military newspaper Red Star for not running his political education meetings properly.

Sablin delivered his last such lecture on the afternoon of Nov. 7, 1975, when many of the ship's officers and crew were on leave in Riga commemorating the October Revolution.

That night, according to Young's research, Sablin, another officer named Markov, and a dozen or so petty officers locked the ship's captain in his cabin, tied up some other officers and ordered "a skeleon crew of unwary 18- and 19-year-old conscripted sailors" to take the Storozhevoy to sea.

As the ship moved out of port, one sailor jumped over the side, apparently unknown to Sablin, and managed to reach shore, Young said, citing secondhand accounts from a bus driver. It took the exhausted sailor more than two hours to reach naval headquarters in Riga and convince a duty officer that something was wrong on the Storozhevoy.

Even then, it was only after one of the officers on board the ship managed to untie himself and reach a radio to broadcast an emergency message that Soviet authorities realized what was happening. By then, the ship was steaming across the Baltic for the Swedish island of Gotland.

The 320-kilometer (200-mile) voyage from Riga to Gotland would have taken less than seven hours, Young added. But the commander of the Soviet Navy ordered the Storozhevoy stopped.

The remainder of the story was pieced together primarily through accounts provided Swedish journalists by Swedish military officials, Young said. Astonished radio operators in Sweden found themselves listening to transmissions between the mutineers and Soviet bombers sent to stop the ship.

The Storozhevoy refused the pleas of the pilots to heave to, Young said, and the planes eventually opened fire.

"Evidence of the utter chaos and disarray is clear," Young wrote, saying the Soviet bombers caused more damage to a pursuing ship than to the Storozhevoy.

The Storozhevoy took evasive maneuvers, but never returned fire, Young said. "The Swedish intercepts indicate that the ship was finally recaptured around 8 A.M." on Nov. 8, 1975, only about 48 kilometers (30 miles) from Gotland, he said. The incident lasted about six hours: the mutineers apparently surrendered without resistance.

Sablin and a number of enlisted members of the crew eventually were executed, Young concluded, Sablin after a three-day trial before the Military Division of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

"What is so fascinating, and what I spent a lot of time focusing on, were the possible causes," Young added. "And what I found were a lot of different things that all probably contributed — a lot of discontent on board, bad living and working conditions, ethnic frictions, alcoholism.

"And there were also the unusual circumstances of a trusted political officer on board a ship, without much of its crew, and located close to the West. I think it all contributed to this occurring this one time."

PEOPLE

Jackson Hospitalized

Doctors said **Jesse Jackson** is in good condition after being hospitalized with a partially collapsed lung caused by a severe case of bronchitis and pneumonia. A spokesman from Howard University Hospital in Washington, where Jackson will be staying for four to seven days, said Wednesday that the 43-year-old civil rights leader was resting comfortably. Jackson was admitted Tuesday.

□

Buckingham Palace is to review its practice of appointing royal cigarette manufacturers following last month's lung operation on **Princess Margaret**, an anti-smoking lawmaker said Wednesday. Labor Party lawmaker **Ernie Roberts** introduced a parliamentary resolution against putting the royal seal on cigarette packs after doctors removed non-cancerous tissue from the lungs of Princess Margaret, who is the queen's sister and a heavy smoker. Roberts said the Lord Chamberlain, the **Earl of Airlie**, who supervises the naming of royal suppliers, wrote to him saying: "It is only for the supply of cigarettes to official guests at royal residences that the grants of warrants of appointments to tradesmen have been given. This policy is under review, and I am grateful to your bringing to our attention the concern of members of Parliament."

□

Following in the footsteps of leading British and American pop figures, some of Canada's top stars, are to make a record in aid of Ethiopian famine victims. "Tears Are Not Enough" was written by rock singer **Bryan Adams**. He will be joined for Sunday's recording of the song by **Anne Murray**, **Paul Anka**, **Neil Young**, **Gordon Lightfoot** and a host of other Canadian performers. An Italian group also is making a famine-relief record. A spokesman for the producers said singers including **Lucio Dalla** and **Vasco Rossi** had recorded "Volare," one of Italy's most popular songs, and the record would go on sale in the next few days.

□

Marty Davis, 36, is out to smash the stereotypes. In a letter to the Washington Dossier magazine protesting a feature it did on congressional wives, the wife of Michigan's **Representative Robert W. Davis** enclosed a picture of herself posing in a leotard. "We're not stuck in a 1950s **Donna Reed** time warp," she wrote. "There are congressional wives who aren't cloying Barbie Dolls swathed in Ultrasuede."

□

James B. Sherwood, president of the Sea Containers group, Tuesday announced the purchase of a venerable British magazine that recently called him "a quiet American millionaire." Sherwood and an American associate paid $1.68 million for the 143-year-old Illustrated London News, whose fairly small circulation has subscribers in 160 countries, including 10,000 in the United States.

□

Leonardo Boff, a Brazilian advocate of the so-called "liberation theology" denounced by the Vatican, has become the first winner of an award created by a "Foundation for Freedom in the Church." **Herbert Haag**, the initiator of the foundation, said Boff was presented with the 5,000-Swiss franc ($1,830) award at a ceremony at Tübingen, West Germany, Tuesday. Boff, a Franciscan monk, immediately turned over the prize money to charity.

□

Jazz trumpeter **Thad Jones** takes over leadership of the **Count Basie** Band when it begins a U.S. tour Sunday, a spokesman for C. Basie Enterprises Inc. said. Jones has lived in Denmark for the last seven years, since the Thad Jones-**Mel Lewis** band dissolved after 13 years together. He has been leading the Danish Radio Orchestra. He was with the Basie band from 1954 to 1963, composing and arranging as well as playing in the trumpet section.

□

The crew of the U.S. space shuttle Discovery received the thanks of Lloyd's of London for rescuing two communications satellites from faulty orbits last November. Astronauts **Anna Fisher**, **Frederick Hauck**, **Dale Gardner**, **Joseph Allen** and **David Walker** are in Britain for 10 days at the invitation of Lloyd's chairman **Peter Miller**. Lloyd's earlier gave each Discovery crewmember its silver medal for meritorious services for recovering the heavily insured satellites.

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